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NATIONAL and PARLIAMENTARY

Notices,

PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE,

BRITISH and FOREIGN.

BLEACHING POWDER

AND

LIQUID.

THE duty of Government is protection; to the people, generally, from the insults of neighbouring States; to individuals, occasionally, whose merit may justify particular patronage. The first is so obviously incumbent on the chiefs of a people, that governments of every description, and of every rank, pique themselves on fulfilling it: the latter is of a more delicate nature, since it involves, —not the protection of a native against foreigners, but of one native against others, of equal claims, and standing on the same level in the first instance.

It is, then, by some distinct and important benefit conferred on society, that society, for a while, consents to relinquish its pretensions to equality, and allows an individual to occupy a station of privilege, by which he is elevated above his compatriots. This is no trifling favour, and ought not to be granted but to distinguished merit. It ought also to be solid merit; not of a temporary, but of a lasting kind: not adapted to the services of the day, only, though they may justify honours, and rewards, but such as may contribute to the welfare of succeeding generations, and assist in operations of permanent advantage to the community.

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If it were possible to ascertain the man who first constructed the mariner's compass, no exclusive privilege of making and vending that instrument could possibly be denied to the author of a thought so happy, so important to the intercourse of mankind, so beneficial to the remotest posterity. The first watch, the first telescope, the first mill, the first steam engine, might command without hazard of denial, the most ample privileges in the power of a grateful country to bestow. Society might well relinquish its right for a time, in favour of a discovery to which it was afterwards to be so greatly indebted. On this principle is founded the doctrines of the law on the subject of patents, and the general protection of patents has contributed most essentially to that superiority of our country in certain arts, which is equally incontestible, and beneficial. Other nations look to this for useful inventions: they select those which experience has proved to be most valuable; and those they adopt. But, they often forget, that it is this very experience, that renders these inventions so worthy of their selection; and that they have been perfected by familiarity, by habit, by repeated and long continued action, which are no less necessary to the complete performance of an instrument or a machine, than the wheels, or constituent parts of the article.

They cannot therefore expect that the mere possession of an instrument should enable them to use it, at once, in perfection. Its full performance has not been obtained by its inventors, without much additional labour and ingenuity; where then is the cause of wonder, that in the hands of strangers it should re-

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quire the same causes to bring it to maturity? Nevertheless, there are some valuable discoveries, so simple in their nature, and depending merely on the fortunate application of an idea struck out at a moment, as if it were from the inspiration of some guardian angel, that whoever possesses the thought is master of the secret, and of all its beneficial consequences. These, it may be imagined, require special protection, the mere mention of them gives the hint; and possession of the hint by a stranger, deprives the ingenuity first occupied in the invention, not only of its honourable distinction, but of its adequate recompence.

Far be it from us to deny, that many of our most valuable implements in almost every branch of art, especially of the mechanic arts, are of foreign origin. The compass, the telescope, the watch, the mill, wrought by water, or by wind, with many other constructions, have been imported. The famous machine for throwing silk, was, as is well known, stolen from the Italians by Sir Thomas Lombe, and the consequences have been astonishing. Is it too much to say, that had not that model been before our eyes, we should never have thought of applying the services of machinery, on that prodigious scale on which they are now applied, to the purposes of the cotton works? Did not the hint originate there, however the operative parts may have been varied? Nor is this the only branch now become a standing business, and furnishing employment to thousands, which we have adopted from abroad, have improved, have varied by novelty, and by reducing it to simplicity, have established its excellence and perfection.

Into the law of Patents, or into the consideration of that disposition which takes out a patent for every new invention, it is not our present design to enter. We know that foreigners who have been lately in England, with design to obtain patents, have been astonished at their cost. They supposed, that because they paid not more than ten pounds or thereabouts, for a privilege of seven years, and less than twenty pounds, to renew that privilege for fourteen years, in France, for instance, that the ex-

pences attending an English Patent, would bear some proportion to those. They have been wonderstruck, when a hundred pounds or more, have been mentioned, as the price of a privilege for fourteen years;—and certainly, this amount has been the means of excluding a great number of trifles—ingenious, perhaps, but still trifles—from the list of British Patents.

True it is, that what may be thought a trifle, has occasionally been the basis of a fortune among our ingenious men; and true it is also, that none can tell what *run* may attend the publication of an ingenious *bagatelle*. The humour of the public in point of encouragement, can never be ascertained *a priori*;—it is a lottery, in which the venture precedes the prize, and those who from prudence decline the risk, decline at the same time the profit. On the other hand, some of the most important machines or inventions, demand so great sums to perfect them, are so expensive at first, and in their early operations, &c. that the limited time of fourteen years, is insufficient for the return of the capital employed, for the acquisition of a profit on the capital returned, and for the adequate remuneration of those innumerable anxieties which swarm around the projector of a novelty, when his conceptions are about to be embodied into experiment, and reduced to practice.

The crown, though endowed with great power, yet possesses no power without limitation: and those who find an ordinary patent insufficient, may apply to the legislature, and obtain from King, Lords, and Commons united, that privilege, which neither alone is competent to grant. The privilege conferred by a patent, then becomes a law by statute, and time is no obstacle to the supremacy of this authority.

Not that parliament should be resorted to on every slight occasion, not that the powers of legislation should be diverted from the more enlarged interests of the nation, nor that the statesman should be sunk in the protector of individual interests. Such instances should be of rare occurrence, they should be attended with expense: they should be closely examined, they should be satisfactorily

established, and they should be of sufficient magnitude to justify a proceeding out of the common way, and not to be regarded as a matter of course.

As an instance of claim to such distinction, we present the following,—

REPORT

FROM SELECT COMMITTEE ON LAWS RELATING TO BLEACHING POWDER.

The COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the State of the Laws, in *Great Britain and Ireland*, relative to the Manufacture, and Use, of BLEACHING POWDER and LIQUID; and to report the same, with their Observations thereupon, to the House;—and to whom the Petition of *Charles Tennant and Company*, Makers of the Oxymuriatic Acid combined with Lime, or the Oxymuriatic of Lime, commonly called BLEACHING POWDER, near Glasgow, was referred;—HAVE, pursuant to the Order of the House, examined the Matters to them referred; and agreed upon the following REPORT:

Your Committee have proceeded to examine several Gentlemen, eminent for their attainments in general Science, as well as for their knowledge of Chemistry; and also to examine many respectable Individuals, largely concerned in preparing materials for Bleaching, or in conducting branches of Manufacture to which these materials are applied; and having considered the whole subject referred to them: They deem it, in the first place, most essential to observe, that all considerations of sound policy coincide with the fundamental Laws of the United Kingdom, which are of themselves imperative, in calling on Parliament to establish the same Regulations for conducting this Trade or Manufacture on equal terms, as to Duties or Exemptions, through the whole of *Great Britain and Ireland*: And secondly, they conceive that the magnitude of this Manufacture, and its absolute necessity for affording facilities to others of the greatest importance to the National wealth and prosperity, demand from the Legislature, a Remittance of all Duties imposed on the raw materials used throughout its progress, and especially on common Salt and Sulphur.

And your Committee have great satisfaction in being able to state, that after directing much of their attention to this part of the subject, and hearing the statement of the Board of Excise, made through their Solicitor, they are fully persuaded that the

checks and regulations already established, with the addition of prescribing an admixture of the ingredients in due proportions, will be found amply sufficient for ensuring as much protection to the Revenue, as is now actually obtained in similar cases, or can reasonably be desired.

Without entering here into other matters of detail; Your Committee think it right to state one difficulty respecting *Scotland*; where Salt extracted from Sea Water, of inferior quality to the *English* Salt, but produced at a much greater expense, is used, on account of its lower rate of Duty: Manufacturers being allowed a Drawback of the whole Duties on both substances, would evidently prefer that capable of being produced at the least prime cost; and fraud might be expected to arise, if two articles of Commerce, agreeing nearly in appearance, but differing in what may be termed their natural and acquired properties, were brought into immediate contact. To remedy this inconvenience it is proposed, that in *Scotland* no other Duties than those of the country shall in any case be drawn back, except on Rock Salt; a substance readily distinguishable from all that has undergone artificial chrysalization, and incapable of being applied to domestic purposes.

Your Committee have further ascertained, that the refuse product, or residuum of this Manufacture abounds in a new substance, formed during the operations; namely, Sulphate of Soda or Glauber Salt: But they have also learnt, that this Salt is not extracted from its various admixtures without considerable difficulty, and that it afterwards requires many solutions, for attaining the degree of purity essential to its Sale; so that, by limiting the extraction of this Article to the Manufacturer himself, and to such licensed Dealer as may purchase the Residuum, it is ascertained that the Excise will be enabled sufficiently to protect the Revenue against all Fraud and Evasion. But it is stated, that on various occasions Glauber's Salt cannot be extracted with advantage, although Soda may be profitably obtained from its decomposition in the refuse mass; and that in particular situations, no use whatever can be made of the Residuum. In either of these alternatives, as Soda is not charged with a Duty, the Revenue will be fully protected, if the Manufacturer is required, within some reasonable time, to reduce the refuse materials to such a state, as will effectually prevent their yielding the substance liable to taxation, by any subsequent process; which may easily be done, either by heat-

ing them in a reverberatory furnace with some inflammable matter, or by mixing them with earth, &c. in the case of absolute waste.

It has appeared to your Committee, from the examination of some gentlemen concerned in the manufacture of Oil of Vitriol, or Sulphuric Acid, that nine parts in ten of the duties paid on the importation of brimstone, the material from which this acid is made, have always been given back to their manufactories, till the last addition was made by the Act 53 Geo. III. c. 33; since which, nine-tenths of this additional duty have in some cases been remitted to them, and in other cases withheld.

Your Committee are not aware of the principle on which any portion of the former duties are kept back, more especially as the whole is found to be returned in one part of the United Kingdom; but certainly they must recommend, that all the different duties may be regulated on the same scale.

Finally, your Committee have thought it right to make some inquiries respecting the importance of this new process of bleaching, which depends on the manufacture of Oxygenated Muriatic Acid; and also respecting the effects produced on fabrics submitted to its action. On the first head, they are informed, that without the assistance of this material, the immense trades in cotton and linen, so vitally important to the National prosperity, could not be continued at their present extent; as the operations are most materially facilitated by it, and a great saving effected, in the fixed and floating capitals employed; moreover it is stated by gentlemen well acquainted with the trade, that the bleaching of coarse linen yarn could not be maintained in this country by any other means; and actually costs about thirty-three per cent. on the value of the yarn: which would be increased to forty-three or forty-four per cent. if a drawback were not allowed of the duties on salt.

And on the second head of inquiry, your Committee have received the most positive and unanimous testimony, not only from gentlemen now actually conducting the cotton and linen trades, but from others of great intelligence and experience, who have retired from them; that the effects of Oxygenated Muriatic Acid, on fabrics submitted to it by bleaching, are less injurious, than were the processes employed previously to the invention of this material: and that a contrary opinion could have arisen only, from the improper management of so powerful an agent by persons devoid

of science and of skill; at a time when all the methods of working were new, and therefore incapable of being properly arranged by other means, than by a recurrence to theoretical principles; but that at present, an ordinary degree of information and of attention is quite sufficient, for insuring the most perfect safety to every operation.

Sd March, 1815.

The first observation that may be grounded on this Report, is, the duty of close examination by those to whom the charge is committed, of instructing the House by the delivery of their opinion:—and this takes several shapes. The petition under consideration, desired an indulgence in respect to certain duties, which, if they were demanded as authorized by law, the manufacture of this Bleaching powder, would be reduced to nothing. Certainly, it is in the power of Parliament to lighten the duties imposed by its enactments, where they press too heavily, and where the public suffers by the pressure: but, this power should be exercised with great deliberation, after satisfactory evidence, and the exercise of all possible forecast. There are many cases in which all the policy of Parliament is baffled by the dexterity of ingenious men, among the public at large, who, to the number of many thousand, set themselves to counteract by device, what they deem contrary to their interest; and among so many, what one cannot accomplish another will.

It might easily happen, that a single opening afforded to the introduction of pretext and plea, should lead to consequences not foreseen; and neither intended nor admissable. The first attention therefore, of the Committee, has, very properly, been directed to the evidence of practical men; to the statement of the Board of Excise.

The second observation is, that the benevolent intentions of the Legislature, are not always, and every where, fully executed. We learn, that in some cases, nine-tenths of a duty have been remitted; in others they have been withheld. In this place ALL is returned: in that place a portion is retained.—Most certainly, there ought to be no difference, unless such difference were is

contemplation of Parliament ; unless it has been proved that an essential difference exists between the two places ; and, in effect that this very difference restores the level, and that apparent partiality is founded on real impartiality.

Another observation may be made, on the admission that Salt extracted from sea-water in Scotland, is produced at a *much greater expence* than English Salt,—a fact, of which we confess our previous ignorance ; and which demands, as no doubt, it rests on, most satisfactory evidence. Nevertheless, it is inferior in quality to English Salt : and is recommended, chiefly, by its having paid a lower rate of duty. What are the causes of this inferiority does not appear : whether less careful, or less perfect, operations, in the manufacture, or whether any admixture in the water itself, which, we suppose, is taken up from the coast, close at hand. Or, in short, whether any admixture is *omitted* in the process ; for, we understand, that the best English Salt, is not made from sea water only ; but from Saline masses obtained from salt springs, and employed as a basis for quality, if not for quantity.

When we consider the infinite number of articles to which salt is applied, or of which it forms a necessary ingredient, the conviction that it should be produced with every good quality possible, becomes irresistible. To deteriorate this article, is to deteriorate a thousand others—is, to commit the health and safety of much of our population, whose diet consists greatly of salted meats,—and to prevent, *ipso facto*, the equality of our fisheries with those of more favoured nations. We know, that this is felt by all competent statesmen ; and that government has done as much as it thought itself warranted to do, in alleviation of the burden of duties felt—and formerly, very heavily felt, by the fisheries ; and not by them only.

It probably will be new to many, that the residuum of this manufacture, should yield a valuable article of medicine, &c. commonly called Glauber's Salt—because first discovered, or at least, first rendered popular and useful, by that eminent chemist, Glauber. This

may stand, as one instance, of the propriety of carefully examining even what appears to be refuse. That this should be entirely wasted, is contrary to the principles of commercial frugality ; although at the same time, it is confessed, that under certain circumstances, the completion of the process necessary for obtaining it, would be too costly.—The maker is the best judge of this : to prevent, by the weight of duties, his obtaining further results, is equally impolitic and cruel ; to oblige him to persevere in such labours without prospect of reward, is despotism : the true point of public benefit, is, his enjoyment of unquestioned liberty.

That a favour, or privilege, such as is solicited by the present application, should be granted under peculiar circumstances, to an article not of the first necessity, may be admitted, without inferring that an article of extensive application and usefulness, has not still greater claims to indulgence. The application of this Bleaching Powder is important, say the Committee, to the immense trades in cotton and linen ; in fact, they could not be continued at their present extent, without it ;—it saves space, it saves labour, and it saves capital : moreover, it saves time, which in the present day, is perhaps, the most important saving of all. These are great recommendations beyond all doubt.

The last paragraph of this Report, is the most material, and while we have every reason to confide in the representation made by the committee, we have also some regret that the evidence on which that representation is founded, is not before us. It must be remembered that the evidence proper to establish the strength and solidity of such a fabric as linen, or cotton, is that of the *wearer* ; not that of the maker, or seller. A good housewife, who diligently notices the condition of family linen, is a competent witness ; but not a linen draper, who only receives and delivers :—nay, we know not, whether the humbler assistants in the labours of the washing day, are not the best witnesses of all.

The linen bleached by this process may, appear, while new, to be sound, and uninjured ; but, if in that state which should be only partially, or half

worn, it becomes *completely worn out*, more rapidly than linen formerly did, or than linen bleached by other process, usually does;—then it should appear that the gain to the manufacturer is loss to the consumer. And this, concerns not only the home trade, but that immense export, which depends on the credit and reputation of a fabric, for service and duration. The consequences, then, are of the most extensive description, though the application, appeared at first, under the simple features of a request for relief from an overwhelming duty.

That such injurious effects *did* follow formerly, is well known: in fact it cannot be denied: that they still follow, or in what degree, is more than we can affirm; although the mind of the Committee seems not to have been wholly free from suspicion on this essential branch of the enquiry. Improved processes may do much; diligence and skill united may do much; after all, experience must determine the real utility of any process; and if it prove unequal to what it professes, this is a land of choice, as well as of recommendation; it is also a land of liberty, as well to the buyer as to the seller.

But we ought not to close these remarks without explicitly stating, that in the process formerly used of bleaching by exposure to light and air, the linen, &c. was not infallibly exempt from considerable damage. Not seldom were goods spoiled, as effectually, though not exactly in the same manner, as by the newer mode. To push the process up to a proper point, yet not to exceed that point, required more skill than always fell to the lot of the workman. The solar light is a powerful agent: the atmosphere is infinitely variable: a very good judgment might be deceived in forming an opinion on their combined effects, in particular instances, though it might be correct enough, in its operations, generally.

The decisions of members of the Legislature penetrate the inmost recesses of domestic life: if they be misled by evidence adduced, the public at large are the sufferers: if they sanction a change in manufacture, that is not really an improvement, our families deplore,

the consequences. Who does not feel himself interested in this discussion? Who does not value the comforts of clean linen, and the respectability of a whole shirt?—this, however, depends more or less on the skilful application of the bleaching process; and, from the generality of its use, we are instructed by our linen-draper to say,—it also depends more or less on the skilful and *discreet* application of the Bleaching Powder.

The Lord of the Isles; a Poem, by Walter Scott, Esq. 4to. price £2. 2s. 8vo. price 14s. Constable, Edinburgh. Longman and Co. London, 1815.

Mr. Scott continues to derive matter for the exercise of his poetical talents from the history of his country. His lively imagination traces in it an infinitude of suitable subjects; and to say truth, it abounds in striking situations and adventures, fit to fascinate the poet's eye. Add to this, an extensive knowledge of places, and of traditionary tales connected with them, by which this writer is distinguished above his contemporaries; together with means of access to documents with which he has been favoured by the ancient families of the north; the bent of his studies, perhaps the influence of his profession; no further causes need be assigned for his attachment to incidents of former ages. They are convenient too, as they interest by their renown, without descending to intractable minutæ; they are seen through the dimness of tradition, at all times favourable to Poetry, and of mightily magnifying powers; while the marvellous, which has lost nothing by repetition, plays around them diversified colours all its own, allowing full liberty to the poet, in what manner to present them to his reader, and to arrange the *fort* and the *foible*, at his pleasure.

A facility of verse, with a happy knack at occasionally shifting off the trammels of strict rhyme, enable Mr. Scott to compose with great rapidity; and if history refuse submission to his imagination, he avails himself of the licence always allowed in such cases. Nor is this his only resource; for if his poem

be defective in interest or incident, he has at hand a store of notes, so copious, entertaining, and *nouvelle*, that a generous reader frankly confirms the reward he has paid to so much ingenuity and research.

The "Lady of the Lake" demanded a companion-poem; and what more suitable than "The Lord of the Isles?" a personage once of great importance in Scottish history. He governed the Western Isles of Scotland.

He was, in fact, little other than an independent prince; and was treated with, as such, by the English Edward. That regular course of obedience to the crown and the laws, which, in modern times, is held inviolate under every form of government, was then little known, or at best, was feebly respected among feudal states; and a vassal was dependent, or independent, according to his own spirit and prowess in taking advantage of occurrences, and to the mildness or sternness of the sovereign; whom he sometimes enjoyed, and at other times resisted. The Pashas of the present Turkish government furnish no bad illustration of such a state of things. Some of them transmit their power, with their districts, to their families; and their independence descends, in spite of the Grand Vizir; though in words they speak the Sultan fair, and protest unlimited submission to his commands. They support their own armed force, and if pay or plunder entice them, they head their troops; if neither profit or advantage present itself, they repose immovably on their hams, and squat in sullen silence and disobedience.

The Lord of the Isles, though occasionally acknowledging the pre-eminence of the Scottish crown, was often found in hostile array against his liege. More than once he invaded Scotland; and sometimes victor, sometimes vanquished, he gave, or he accepted terms of peace, rather as an equal, than as a vassal. Mr. Scott has a long and curious note, in which he traces the dynasties that distinguished themselves in the stormy history of the middle ages;—with the pretensions of those families which, to this day, claim to be the representatives of this formerly powerful and important chieftain.

Opposed in interest to the Lord of the Isles, at the time assigned to the poem, is the House of Lorn, a descendant, in fact, from the same stock, but in the English interest; whereas Ronald, the Lord of the Isles, was a partizan of Bruce, who then defended his title to the crown of Scotland, against the preponderating power of Edward, known in English history as "the hammer of Scotland."

A marriage between Ronald and Edith, the daughter of Lorn, is on the point of being celebrated, the guests are assembled for the purpose, and the festivities are far advanced, when the poet—whose story would become a mere shadow of a shade, if the marriage proceeded smoothly to consummation and bride cake, interrupts all preparations for the ceremony, by the introduction of Bruce; who seeks shelter from stormy winds and waves, and demands the rights of hospitality, in the castle of the Lord of the Isles. Hence arise the intricacies of the poem. The company is divided into parties: an appeal to the sword approaches;—when the Abbot who arrives, intentionally to pronounce the matrimonial blessing, suspends the fray, and the poet obliges him, by supernatural inspiration, to predict blessings on Bruce, instead of curses; which he meditated. Edith disguises herself as a page, and steals away with the Abbot; but is taken by rovers, who attack the Abbot's vessel; and is met in company with these rovers, on an uninhabited island, by Bruce and Ronald, whose page she becomes, after certain banditti-like adventures and murders.

To avoid detection, Edith had feigned herself dumb; it is, nevertheless, difficult to believe that any disguise *could* have concealed her from Ronald, whom she follows; by whom she is introduced to Isabella, the sister of Bruce, her rival in the affections of Ronald; but, a rival too generous to become her competitor, and who effectually resigns her interest, by taking the veil in a convent. Her cell, however, is the scene of several poetical incidents. Ronald attends his sovereign, Bruce, to the battle of Bannockburn, where the English are defeated, not without assistance from the

dumb Edith, who miraculously breaks her silence, while the combat rages; and Ronald, thinking her an Angel from heaven, kneels to her, in gratitude for this service. As Bruce is in the secret of her sex, and this action is reported to him, now victorious, principally by means of Ronald and Edith, he gives the necessary orders, not merely for rejoicing after the battle, but for

such state,
As should on Princes' nuptials wait.

The advertisement prefixed, informs us, that

THE scene of this Poem lies, at first, in the Castle of Arternish, on the coast of Argyleshire; and, afterwards, in the Islands of Skye and Arran, and upon the coast of Ayrshire. Finally, it is laid near Stirling. The story opens in the Spring of the year 1307, when Bruce, who had been driven out of Scotland by the English, and the Barons who adhered to that foreign interest, returned from the Island of Ràchruin on the coast of Ireland, again to assert his claims to the Scottish crown.—Many of the personages and incidents introduced are of historical celebrity. The authorities used are chiefly those of the venerable Lord Hailes, as well entitled to be called the restorer of Scottish history, as Bruce the restorer of Scottish monarchy; and of Archdeacon Barbour, a correct edition of whose Metrical History of Robert Bruce will soon, I trust, appear under the care of my learned friend, the Rev. Dr. Jamieson.

If Mr. Scott had never before depicted a highland chief, the hero of this poem would have been drawn with a bolder hand, with proportions more completely filling the canvas, and marked too, with a more solid colouring than he now displays: had not the poet already enlarged in his description of a battle, the battle of Bannockburn, had been sung with all the force of his lyre: his Edith does not raise equal interest with some of his former females; and Bruce is less allied to Poetry, than some of the heroes who were mere creatures of his imagination.

Yet are there passages in this poem worthy of the master; the anxiety of Edith on the bridal morning, aware that she possessed not Ronald's heart, though mutual pledges had been given and accepted, is well drawn; but it leads to no

action on her part, to postpone or prevent the union, to raise or encrease his affection. The character of Edward, brother of Bruce, is sketched with a skilful hand; and if not the first in the piece, yet fails the least in its subsequent progress. His action in the following passage is highly characteristic,

Oh, War! thou hast thy fierce delight,
Thy gleams of joy, intensely bright!
Such gleams, as from thy polish'd shield
Fly dazzling o'er the battle-field!
Such transports wake, severe and high,
Amid the pealing conquest-cry;
Scarce less, when, after battle lost,
Must the remnants of a host,
And as each comrade's name they tell,
Who in the well-fought conflict fell,
Knitting stern brow o'er flashing eye,
Vow to avenge them or to die!—
Warriors!—and where are warriors found,
If not on martial Britain's ground?
And who, when waked with note of fire,
Love more than they the British lyre?—
Know ye not,—hearts to honour dear!
That joy, deep-thrilling, stern, severe,
At which the heart-strings vibrate high,
And wake the fountains of the eye?
And blame ye, then, the Bruce, if trace
Of tear is on his manly face,
When, scanty reliques of the train
That hail'd at Scone his early reign,
This patriot band around him hung,
And to his knees and bosom clung?
Blame ye the Bruce?—his brother blamed,
But shared the weakness, while ashamed,
With haughty laugh his head he turn'd,
And dash'd away the tear he scorn'd.

This is not the only eulogium on war: the poet has marked his purpose to distinguish the martial times in which he lives; and the opening of the sixth canto is an epitome of the emotions felt among his compatriots and contemporaries at the period of his writing.

O who, that shared them, ever shall forget,
The emotions of the spirit-rousing time,
When breathless in the mart the couriers met,
Early and late, at evening and at prime;
When the loud cannon and the merry chime
Hail'd news on news, as field on field was won,
[sublime
When Hope, long doubtful, soar'd at length

And our glad eyes, awake as day begun,
Watch'd Joy's broad banner rise, to meet the
rising sun!

O these were hours, when thrilling joy repaid
A long, long course of darkness, doubts, and
fears!

The heart-sick faintness of the hope delay'd,
The waste, the woe, the bloodshed, and the
tears,

That track'd with terror twenty rolling years,
All was forgot in that blithe jubilee!

Her down-cast eye even pale Affliction rears,
To sigh a thankful prayer, amid the glee,
That hail'd the Despot's fall, and peace and
liberty!

Heaven grant this "glee" may long
endure! Never may we be again in-
volved in that

Long, long course of darkness, doubts and fears!

The poet has made good use of those
traditionary tales, which express the
wonder of a rude age at every surprising
turn of fortune for which it was unable
to account. The marvellous accom-
plishes, or, at least, completes, what
now-a-days is attributed to simple matter
of fact, guiding or perhaps, being
guided by, no greater impulse than na-
tural causes. A marvellous light directs
the adventure of Bruce, and animates
the genius of the poet:

Their eyes oft turn'd where glimmer'd far
What might have seem'd an early star
On heaven's blue arch, save that its light
Was all too flickering, fierce, and bright.

Far distant in the south, the ray
Shone pale amid retiring day,

But as, on Carrick shore,
Dim seen in outline faintly blue,
The shades of evening closer drew,
It kindled more and more.

.....

In night the fairy prospects sink,
Where Cumray's isles with verdant link
Close the fair entrance of the Clyde;
The woods of Bute no more descried
Are gone—and on the placid sea
The rowers plied their task with glee,
While hands that knightly lances bore
Impatient aid the labouring oar.
The half-faced moon shone dim and pale,
And glanced against the whiten'd sail;

But on that ruddy beacon-light
Each steersman kept the helm aright,
And oft, for such the King's command,
That all at once might reach the strand,
From boat to boat loud shout and hail
Warn'd them to crowd or slacken sail.
South and by west the armada bore,
And near at length the Carrick shore.
As less and less the distance grows,
High and more high the beacon rose;
The light, that seem'd a twinkling star,
Now blazed portentous, fierce, and far.
Dark-red the heaven above it glow'd,
Dark red the sea beneath it flow'd,
Red rose the rocks on ocean's brim,
In blood-red light her islets swim;
Wild scream the dazzled sea-fowl gave,
Dropp'd from their craggs on plashing wave,
The deer to distant covert drew,
The black-cock deem'd it day, and crew.
Like some tall castle given to flame,
O'er half the land the lustre came.
"Now, good my Liege, and brother sege,
What think ye of mine elfin page?"—
"Row on!" the noble King replied,
"We'll learn the truth whate'er betide;
Yet sure the headsman and the child
Could ne'er have waked that beacon wild."—
With that the boats approach'd the land,
But Edward's grounded on the sand;
The eager knight leap'd in the sea
Waist-deep, and first on shore was he,
Though every barge's hardy band
Contended which should gain the land,
When that strange light, which, seen afar,
Seem'd steady as the polar star,
Now, like a prophet's fiery chair,
Seem'd travelling the realms of air.
Wide o'er the sky the splendour glows,
As that portentous meteor rose;
Helm, axe, and falchion glitter'd bright,
And in the red and dusky light
His comrade's face each warrior saw,
Nor marvel'd it was pale with awe.
Then high in air the beams were lost,
And darkness sunk upon the coast—
Rouald to Heaven a prayer address'd,
And Douglas cross'd his dauntless breast;
"Saint James protect us!" Lenuox cried,
But reckless Edward spoke aside,
"Deem'st thou, Kirkpatrick, in that flame
Red Comyn's angry spirit came,
Or would thy dauntless heart endure
Once more to make assurance sure?"

"Hush!" said the Bruce, "we soon shall know,
If this be sorcerer's empty show,
Or stratagem of southern foe.
The moon shines out—upon the sand
Let every leader rank his band."—

A cold blooded critic might be tempted
to ask the poet, how the faces of these
soldiers could appear *pale*, when the light
by which they are seen was *red*? so *red*,
too, that

Dark red the heaven above it glow'd,
Dark red the sea beneath it flow'd,
Red rose the rock on Ocean's brim,
In *blood red* light her islets swim.

This we pass; to observe, that Mr.
Scott has an entertaining note on this
meteor; the remembrance of which is
not wholly extinct among the inhabitants
of the adjacencies.

Another action, perfectly in character
for the age, is commemorated by the
poet; with good effect. It is the devo-
tion of the Scottish army previous to the
battle; over the issue of which it is
thought by historians, to have had con-
siderable influence.

Now onward, and in open view,
The countless ranks of England drew,
Dark rolling like the ocean-tide,
When the rough west hath chafed his pride,
And his deep roar sends challenge wide
To all that bars his way!
In front the gallant archers trode,
The men-at-arms behind them rode,
And midmost of the phalanx broad

The Monarch held his sway.

Beside him many a war-horse fumes,
Around him waves a sea of plumes,
Where many a knight in battle known,
And some who spurs had first braced on,
And deem'd that fight should see them won,
King Edward's hests obey.

De Argentine attends his side,
With stout De Valence, Pembroke's pride,
Selected champions from the train,
To wait upon his bridle-rein.

Upon the Scottish foe he gazed—

—At once, before his sight amazed,

Sunk banner, spear, and shield;

Each weapon-point is downward sent,

Each warrior to the ground is bent.

"The rebels, Argentine, repent!

For pardon they have kneel'd."—

"Aye!—but they bend to other powers,
And other pardon sue than ours!
See where you bare-foot Abbot stands,
And blesses them with lifted hands!
Upon the spot where they have kneel'd,
These men will die, or win the field."—
—"Then prove we if they die or win!
Bid Gloster's Earl the fight begin."—

Tradition mentions other preparations
by Bruce, and instances of his military
skill, which diversify the narrative. In
the mean while, Edith, as a page, re-
ceives from Ronald those attentions
which valour would readily bestow on a
stripling. He supports, cheers, en-
courages, and even carries this silent
boy, with a tenderness and condescen-
sion, which form a pleasing part of his
character; a part on which the eye rests
with pleasure.

Not on their flight press'd Ronald's brand,
A gentler duty claim'd his hand.
He raised the page, where on the plain
His fear had sunk him with the slain:
And twice, that morn, surprise well near
Betray'd the secret kept by fear.
Once, when, with life returning, came
To the boy's lip Lord Ronald's name,
And hardly recollection drown'd
The accents in a murmuring sound;
And once, when scarce he could resist
The Chieftain's care to loose the vest,
Drawn tightly o'er his labouring breast.
But then the Bruce's bugle blew,
For martial work was yet to do.

Edith, is subsequently taken prisoner
by the opposite party, and having
been a spy, is condemned to execution,
but is rescued by Ronald: in the height
of the battle, as we observed, she recovers
her speech, amidst a burst of patriotism.
The interrupted marriage is renewed,
under the sanction of Bruce, who had
been the cause of all these difficulties
and delays.

We shall not attempt to institute an
elaborate comparison between this poem
and former poems, by the same master;
but, shall freely acknowledge, that with
whatever mingled feelings we rise from
perusing this performance, the notes
have yielded us much entertainment, a
portion of which we submit to the
reader. They will of necessity, appear

unconnected; but that is previously understood.

That which describes the pleasure taken by the Seal in music, deserves insertion:

The Seal displays a taste for music, which could scarcely be expected from his habits and local predilections. They will long follow a boat in which any musical instrument is played, and even a tune simply whistled has attractions for them.

Mr. Scott, has it in his power, possibly, to enlarge our information on this curious subject. What other marine animals have the same disposition? and how far will it account for the poetical use of it, when mermaids, &c. are described as delighted with music, and following boats, which afforded them the pleasure of hearing instruments, &c?

We lately had occasion to report on the importance and character of Irish Bards: and we often have expressed doubts, whether the supposed slaughter of the Welch Bards, was any thing more than a gradual disregard of the body produced by the increase and diffusion of literary civilization.—To this may be added, on the testimony of Martin, as selected by Mr. Scott, their own misconduct.

The character of the Highland bards, however high in an earlier period of society, seems soon to have degenerated.—The Irish affirm, that in their kindred tribes severe laws became necessary to restrain their avarice. In the Highlands they seem gradually to have sunk into contempt, as well as the orators, or men of speech, with whose office that of family poet was often united.

"The orators, in their language called *Isdane*, were in high esteem both in these islands and the continent; until within these forty years, they sat always among the nobles and chiefs of families in the *streak*, or circle. Their houses and little villages were sanctuaries, as well as churches, and they took place before doctors of physick. The orators, after the Druids were extinct, were brought in to preserve the genealogy of families, and to repeat the same at every succession of chiefs; and upon the occasion of marriages and births, they made *epithalamiums* and *panegyrics*, which the poet or bard pronounced. The orators, by the force of their eloquence, had a powerful ascendancy over the greatest men in their time; for if

any orator did but ask the habit, arms, horse, or any other thing belonging to the greatest man in these islands, it was readily granted them, sometimes out of respect, and sometimes for fear of being exclaimed against by a satire, which, in those days, was reckoned a great dishonour. But these gentlemen becoming insolent, lost ever since both the profit and esteem which was formerly due to their character; for neither their *panegyrics* nor satires are regarded to what they have been, and they are now allowed but a small salary. I must not omit to relate their way of study, which is very singular: they shut their doors and windows for a day's time, and lie on their backs, with a stone upon their belly, and plads about their heads, and their eyes being covered, they pump their brains for rhetorical encomium or *panegyrick*; and indeed they furnish such a stile from this dark cell as is understood by very few; and if they purchase a couple of horses as the reward of their meditation, they think they have done a great matter. The poet, or bard, had a title to the bridegroom's upper garb, that is, the plad and bonnet; but now he is satisfied with what the bridegroom pleases to give him on such occasions."—*Martin's Western Isles.*

The history of Stones of memorial, is a curious and entertaining subject: they have been adopted in all countries, and among all nations, wandering or stationary; they were used also, as trials of strength and manly vigour: we have an instance of such an one, in the stone *Zohemoth*, 1 Kings i. 9: this say the Rabbins, served as an exercise to the young men, who tried their strength, by rolling, or lifting it. This accords exactly with another described by a friend of Mr. Scott:

The lepers' charter-stone was a balsatic block, exactly the shape of a sheep's kidney, and weighing an Ayrshire boll of meal. The surface of this stone being as smooth as glass, there was not any other way of lifting it than by turning the hollow to the ground, there extending the arms along each side of the stone, and clasping the hands in the cavity. Young lads were always considered as deserving to be ranked among men, when they could lift the blue stone of King's Ease.—It always lay beside the well, till a few years ago, when some English dragoons encamped at that place wantonly broke it, since which the fragments have been kept

by the freemen of Prestwick in a place of security. There is one of these charter-stones at the village of Old Daily, in Carrick, which has become more celebrated by the following event, which happened only a very few years ago:—The village of New Daily being now larger than the old place of the same name, the inhabitants insisted that the charter-stone should be removed from the old town to the new, but the people of Old Daily were unwilling to part with their ancient right. Demands and remonstrances were made on each side without effect, till at last man, woman, and child, of both villages, marched out, and by one desperate engagement, put an end to a war, the commencement of which no person then living remembered. Justice and victory, in this instance, being of the same party, the villagers of the old town of Daily now enjoy the pleasure of keeping the *blue stone* unmolested. Ideal privileges are often attached to some of these stones. In Girvan, if a man can set his back against one of the above description, he is supposed not liable to be arrested for debt, nor can cattle, it is imagined, be pained as long as they are fastened to the same stone. That stones were often used as symbols to denote the right of possessing land, before the use of written documents became general in Scotland, is, I think, exceedingly probable. The charter-stone of Inverness is still kept with great care, set in a frame, and hooped with iron, at the market-place of that town. It is called by the inhabitants of that district *Clack na Couddin*. I think it is very likely that Carey has mentioned this stone in his poem of *Craig Phaderick*. This is only a conjecture, as I have never seen that work. While the famous marble chair was allowed to remain at Secon, it was considered as the charter-stone of the kingdom of Scotland."

To what extremities Bruce was driven, and what resources his active mind furnished him with, are well illustrated in the history of his escape from the greatest peril, which, so far as we remember, ever attended him. The readiness of his determination does infinite honour to his vigilance, his address, and his knowledge: he must have well deserved the character of being no ordinary man. Says Mr. Scott,

The echoes of Scotland did actually

— ring

With the bloodhounds that bayed for her fugitive king.

A very curious and romantic tale is told by Barbour upon this subject, which may be abridged as follows:—

When Bruce had again got footing in Scotland in the spring of 1306, he continued to be in a very weak and precarious condition, gaining, indeed, occasional advantages, but obliged to fly before his enemies whenever they assembled in force. Upon one occasion, while he was lying with a small party in the wilds of Cumnock, in Ayrshire, Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, with his inveterate foe John of Lorn, came against him suddenly with eight hundred men at arms. They brought with them a slough-dog, or bloodhound, which, some say, had been once a favourite with the Bruce himself, and therefore was least likely to lose the trace.

Bruce, whose force was under four hundred men, continued to make head against the cavalry, till the men of Lorn had nearly cut off his retreat. Perceiving the danger of his situation, he acted as the celebrated and ill-requited Mina is said to have done in similar circumstances. He divided his force into three parts, appointed a place of rendezvous, and commanded them to retreat by different routes. But when John of Lorn arrived at the spot where they divided, he caused the hound to be put upon the trace, which immediately directed him to the pursuit of that party which Bruce headed. This, therefore, Lorn pursued with his whole force, paying no attention to the others. The king again subdivided his small body into three parts, and with the same result, for the pursuers attached themselves exclusively to that which he led in person. He then caused his followers to disperse, and retained only his foster-brother in his company. The slough-dog followed the trace, and, neglecting the others, attached himself and his attendants to pursuit of the king. Lorn became convinced that his enemy was nearly in his power, and detached five of his most active attendants to follow him, and interrupt his flight. They did so with all the agility of mountaineers. "What aid wilt thou make?" said Bruce to his single attendant, when he saw the five men gain ground on him. "The best I can," replied his foster-brother. "Then," said Bruce, "here I make my stand." The five pursuers came up fast. The king took three to himself, leaving the other two to his foster-brother. He slew the first who encountered him; but observing his foster-brother hard pressed, he sprung to his assistance, and dispatched one of his assailants. Leaving him to deal with the survivor, he returned upon

the other two, both of whom he slew before his foster-brother had dispatched his single antagonist. When this hard encounter was over, with a courtesy, which in the whole work marks Bruce's character, he thanked his foster-brother for his aid. "It likes you to say so," answered his fellower; "but you yourself slew four of the five." "True," said the king, "but only because I had better opportunity than you. They were not apprehensive of me when they saw me encounter three, so I had a moment's time to spring to thy aid, and to return equally unexpectedly upon my own opponents."

In the meanwhile Lorn's party approached rapidly, and the king and his foster-brother betook themselves to a neighbouring wood. Here the sat down, for Bruce was exhausted by fatigue, until the cry of the slough-hound came so near, that his foster-brother entreated Bruce to provide for his safety by retreating farther. "I have heard," answered the king, "that whosoever will wade a bow-shot length down a running stream, shall make the slough-hound lose scent.—Let us try the experiment, for were yon devilish hound silenced, I should care little for the rest."

Lorn in the meanwhile advanced, and found the bodies of his slain vassals, over whom he made his moan, and threatened the most deadly vengeance. Then he followed the hound to the side of the brook, down which the king had waded a great way. Here the hound was at fault, and John of Lorn, after long attempting in vain to recover Bruce's trace, relinquished the pursuit.

If ever there were a history calculated to encourage the persevering, it is that of Bruce: alternately exalted and depressed, by turns a king and an outlaw, he never forgot himself; and though we doubt much, and support our doubts by what portraits of him are supposed to be resemblances, whether Mr. Scott's description of his personal dignity be correct; yet we defer to the right of a poet to ennoble such a hero, in whatever way he pleases. It is sufficient, if the perseverance of this Prince may prove exemplary to those engaged in benevolent, or in laudable, undertakings. Bruce drew his omens from nature: others may draw their omens from him.

Bruce, like other heroes, observed

omens, and one is recorded by tradition.—After he had retreated to one of the miserable places of shelter, in which he could venture to take some repose after his disasters, he lay stretched upon a handful of straw, and abandoned himself to his melancholy meditations. He had now been defeated four times, and was upon the point of abandoning all hopes of further opposition to his fate, and to go to the Holy Land. It chanced his eye, while he was thus pondering, was attracted by the exertions of a spider, who, in order to fix his web, endeavoured to swing himself from one beam to another above his head. Involuntarily he became interested in the pertinacity with which the insect renewed his exertions, after failing six times; and it occurred to him that he would decide his own course according to the success or failure of the spider. At the seventh effort the insect gained his object; and Bruce, in like manner, persevered and carried his own. Hence it has been held unlucky or ungrateful, or both, in one of the names of Bruce to kill a spider.

Description Physique et Historique des Caffres, &c. Physical and Historical Description of the Caffres, on the Southern Coast of Africa; by Louis Alberti Chevalier, &c. 8vo. Price 10s. Fine 15s. Amsterdam, Maaskamp. Imported by Taylor, London.

At length, then, if M. Alberti be not mistaken, we have discovered a nation that has no notion of a Deity:—neither priesthood, nor oblations; neither fear, nor affection; no object on which to center hopes, from which to solicit favours, or toward which to direct expectation:—no supreme; no protector; no providence:—no superior, whom to love; no creator, whom to respect!—and yet, strange to tell, it has a sense of moral pollution, a consciousness of defect and guilt, of liability to punishment, and exposure to injury. The Caffres practise customs, too, sufficiently unnatural, to warrant the opinion that they are by us means in a state of nature. The most probable conjecture is, that they have formerly been taught; but have no remembrance of their teachers; that having no priesthood, neither order, nor profession of men, to explain the rudiments of duty, nor to preserve laws—

ledge among them,—that whatever they once possessed of principle has evaporated, and they now practise, without so much as surmising a cause for what custom,—unintelligible custom, has continued among them.

This picture of a people wholly untutored, is too singular to be passed over slightly. M. Alberti says,

The Caffres have absolutely no idea of the Divinity, or of any invisible being, to which they might attribute the exertion of any influence over them, or over nature in general. Other nations, not civilized, render some kind of worship to the sun, or to some other object, real or imaginary, and by that discover some notion of a cause for the ordinary and extraordinary phenomena of nature, or some acknowledgement in a general way, of the existence of an active power from which they may await either good or evil; but no trace of any such belief is found among the Caffres. They have neither priests, nor any religious ceremony. Sometimes indeed, they seem to attribute an unfortunate event to the influence of I know not what inexplicable power, displeased or angry with them; on such occasions they endeavour to appease this wrath by submissions, or to avert it by marks of respect: but it does not appear that they conceive of any universal agent, or that they personify in any way this obscure power, or that they consider it as being either corporeal or spiritual. Occasionally, for instance, they regard a sickness, as the consequence of some offence given to a river, from which the horde has been accustomed to draw water; in this case they fancy they can appease the river, by throwing into it the entrails of some beast from their herd, or a certain quantity of millet. A Caffre died, accidentally, some days after he had carried away part of the anchor of a vessel, which had been wrecked on the coast, and his death was regarded as a punishment for his offence committed against that anchor; since that accident, no Caffre passes by the broken anchor, without saluting it, with design to avert its anger from himself. When after a multitude of labours, they have accomplished the death of an elephant, they haste away to make their apologies to the corpse, alledging that they had not premeditated his slaughter, but that it was the consequence of a mere accident: they then inter his trunk very carefully, to deprive him of the imaginary power to hurt them, and to avenge his death;

a power which the Caffres express by saying, "the elephant is a powerful lord, his trunk is his arm." According to the opinion of the Caffres, death annihilates the soul with the body; and this opinion appears to augment the terrors of death. Nevertheless, it does not diminish their prowess in battle.

Such is our author's account of a part of the Caffre character; but, as if man were destined, in every state, savage as well as civilized, to offer a mass of contradictions, these people who know no God, are nevertheless conscious of moral impurity. Says our author,

The Caffres have, like the ancient Israelites, the notion of a moral defilement, incurred in certain cases. The person thus defiled, is excluded for a time, from intercourse with others, and there are established rules for his purification. It is not allowed him to wash himself, nor to paint his body, during the whole period of his defilement; he is forbidden also from the use of milk [their usual nourishment] and from all intercourse with the other sex; after the time of his confinement has expired, he purifies himself by washing again, painting his skin, and rinsing his mouth with milk.

All children are considered as unclean, until the age of puberty—or circumcision: females are unclean at certain periods; also, after the death of a husband or child; after childbirth, &c. The man whose wife is dead, is unclean during half a lunar month; the woman whose husband is dead, is unclean during a whole month. A man returning from battle is defiled till he has washed himself; and if, during a storm, the lightning should strike within the limits where a horde inhabits, the whole horde is polluted; the place is abandoned; the inhabitants purify themselves by immolating several head of cattle, and in the mean while, all intercourse is suspended between this defiled horde and all others.

These accounts give rise to many reflections. The first is, that these people formerly held many things in common with others: whence did they obtain the rite of circumcision, but from some authority, now unknown to them? and whence the notion of moral pollu-

tion, had they not formerly been instructed? They have retained the *fear* inherent in human nature; which, says Lucretius, first made gods; yet they have neither images, nor symbols, nor representations in any shape, nor any mental references to the Supreme Being, or to any subordinate power, commissioned by him to

Ride in the whirlwind, and direct the storm.

What a total renunciation of what it has been thought, even the light of nature must teach! And yet these people are not without curiosity, nor without a desire to preserve their old connections, and to renew their remembrance of former ties. The work opens with an account of a visit received by Gaika, King of the Caffres, from a party of ten of his nation, who resided so far off as to have spent three months in their journey; and whose language was intelligible to few besides the king himself; who described them as coming from the country, out of which all the Caffres came. They brought with them twenty cattle for their sustenance; and were excited to this tedious undertaking, simply by curiosity, by the desire of knowing to what distance the Caffre tribes extended in the country.

This is not the conduct of men lost in stupidity, but proves the possession of no inactive intellect; and indeed, the laws and customs of these people, generally, are not destitute of a certain portion of wisdom and refinement, savage though they be.

We had already inserted an epitome of the contents of this volume, before it was imported. M. Alberti, accompanied M. Jansens, the Dutch governor, on a visit to the Caffres, who settled themselves on territories, part of the colonial possessions, besides others beyond the Dutch Boundaries. He remained with them some months. He describes the country, the people, their stature, their food, dress, education, mode of life, government, &c. He advises, that they be restricted to localities, as far removed as possible from intercourse with the colonists; and that they be left entirely to themselves. He even objects to all attempts to improve

them in morals, in enjoyments, or in civilization.

The Caffres relish food prepared in the European manner: above all they are fond of bread: but they refuse to eat swine's flesh, hares, geese, or ducks, and all kinds of fish. They indulge in smoking tobacco of their own growth. They dress skins, of which to make their dresses, with great dexterity and patience. They have their personal ornaments also; and they endure every extremity of pain, rather than part with some of them, which are marks of personal valour, and badges of honour and distinction.

They know no other calculation of time, than by the month; the women state their age by the number of their children; they are *aged*—one, two, or three children; while the men count their fingers: and after two or three *tens*, their arithmetic ends; yet so sharp is their sight, that out of a herd of five hundred cattle, they readily detect the absence of any one. They believe in omens, in witchcraft, and in the power of magic.

They train their cattle with as much assiduity as a European trains his setting-dog: and no dog more accurately obeys his master, than a herd of cattle obeys the Caffre's whistle, by which they are ordered to the right, or to the left, to collect around him, to disperse, to stop in their progress, to go single, or in a body, &c.

Their mode of courtship and marriage differs little from that of other savages: the bride is bought by a number of cattle: the negotiation is more or less obstinate, according to circumstances; after all is adjusted, the betrothed pair are brought to receive the nuptial exhortation from the chief of the troop, who reminds the bride that he is happy to see her so respectably united; and that "from this time it will be her duty to manage the domestic concerns of her spouse with zeal and activity: he exhorts her particularly to labour in cultivating the earth; and in general to conduct herself as becomes an excellent wife, that she may give no occasion of complaint." In return for this exhortation, the bride makes her humble

thanks to the chief for his sage advice, and returns to her company by whom she is attended. The bridegroom, in his turn, steps forward before the great man, to receive his admonition.—“Since, at this time, thou quittest the cabin of thy father, to establish thyself at the head of thine own, govern it as a man should do; comport thyself in such a manner, that not only thy wife and thy children may never feel any deficiency of meat and of milk for their support, but that thou mayest be able also to receive thy chief in a suitable manner whenever he may visit thee, and that thou mayest be able to pay him the tax which belongs to him.”

These addresses are delivered in public assembly. The enclosure in which the cattle are secured by night serving for the pretorium and tribunal of this supreme magistrate. The marriage is complete, if the bride drinks a portion of milk, presented to her on this occasion: the whole group of witnesses exclaiming, “She drinks the milk!”—Polygamy is allowed; the wives live together very comfortably; and if one dies the others adopt her children. But those wives who have no rivals have the more numerous issue. Polygamy favours national population very little, if at all.

The Caffres are very active in the chase, and their manner of surrounding a lion, is described by M. Alberti, much to the same effect as Kolben had formerly described it.

The political institutions of these demi-savages, their customs in relation to war and peace, with their maxims of government, must be read in the volume itself. It resembles a contradiction that they should be regulated to such a degree as they really are, yet be entirely destitute of professional advisers, or records, of priesthood, and of those many other authorities which have always been thought absolutely indispensable to the existence or preservation of any kind of policy and government among men.

* * For further particulars extracted from this work, as reported from a Confidential Communication, *Vide LITERARY PANORAMA, New Series, Vol. I. p. 103.*

Travels in South Africa. Undertaken at the request of the Missionary Society. By John Campbell, Minister of Kingsland Chapel. 8vo. pp. 524, price 14s. For the Author, London, 1815.

VERY different motives influenced Mr. Campbell from those which influenced M. Alberti; and it may be presumed, at the mere mention of their different purposes, that their testimony in relation to some particulars, would be tremely distinct, if not contradictory. So far as the manners of the Caffres are concerned, much is common to them both, though it does not appear that Mr. Campbell was acquainted with Alberti's work; but respecting the benefits conferred on Africa by the Missionaries, their opinions are at variance.

Not that Mr. Campbell here communicates a full report on the state of missionary exertions, and of missions, as he saw them in South Africa: although he justifies equally, the commendations universally bestowed on the Moravian establishments; with the censures against an English missionary station, Bethelsdorp; to which may be added Pella, a most melancholy spot, not less unfertile and waste than its coadjutor. Mr. Campbell acknowledges also, speaking of Dr. Vanderkemp, that he “was an eccentric man, and did eccentric things, which it is not my business to vindicate;” this is expressed by M. Alberti, as it had been by M. Lichtenstein, with less reserve: he thinks the English missionaries have done more harm than good;—because “they entirely neglect the instruction of their converts in the mechanic arts, which ought to be the first degree of civilization for these savages;” and this he attributes to the total ignorance of the persons sent out as missionaries, in the arts of civilization, and in the order of things proper to be observed with respect to minds uninformed. This subject, therefore, we must leave; but not without regret, that a better fortune, the consequence of superior judgment, had not attended those efforts, which gave occasion to the adventurous expedition of which Mr. Campbell now presents the history to the public.

This traveller has probably made a more complete tour of Southern Africa, than any of his predecessors in African journeys. He first travels *east*, (misprinted *west*, in the introductory advertisement); to Bethelsdorp, and to the Great Fish river, the boundary of the Colony towards the Caffres, beyond which they are now repulsed, in conformity to the opinion of M. Alberti. He then proceeds almost due north, to Orange river, and from thence further north to *Lattakoo*; of which our readers may find an account in our first volume, and our first number, with a wood cut, representing a dwelling of the natives. Returning to Orange river, Mr. Campbell traces that stream from its source almost to its mouth, travelling west; and then, directing his progress southward, after many difficulties he safely reaches the Cape. Much of this course is new, and much of it is desert, beyond improvement by human labour: on the other hand, Mr. C. reports the discovery of millions of acres yielding, unenjoyed, abundant supplies for cattle, and consequently for man; with woods of stately trees, furnishing the most useful timber, but of no value, because there are no inhabitants within reach, which might demand them; moreover, there are no inhabitants in many places, because that indispensable necessary of life, water, is bestowed with uncertain and usually with reluctant hand, by nature, while oceans of sand inundate the country, and vegetation is every where overwhelmed by their deadly domination.

True it is, that, here and there, a boor has taken root and rankly vegetates in consummate idleness: his nights he passes in sleep, and his days in listless slumber: he has nothing to think of—nothing to talk of—nothing to do.—His life is a life of nothingness! for, why should he labour? He assembles thirty *hottentots* about him, to do the work of three; and the whole duties of a day consist in fetching his whip from the hook on which it hangs, and replacing it after a drive, a ride, or a lounge. Yet can some of these Colonists boast of a skill in driving a waggon drawn by a dozen oxen, at which,

a member of the whip club might envy; and, when occasion demands, they can make wonderful exertions, and display infinite activity, whether in the chase or the field, provided it promise variety.

Whoever travels in Africa should be a naturalist, a botanist, a geographer, an astronomer, a draughtsman,—in short, a complete man of science: he should concentrate in himself the practice of almost every art that is known. Such qualifications do not fall to the lot of many; but had they been added to the other good qualities of this writer, his opportunities of remark would have been more keenly improved, without any detriment to the main object of his voyage.

We shall proceed to justify this remark, by extracting and combining some of these incidental observations which the reverend traveller has scattered in various parts of his volume: they will at least furnish hints, from which his successors may derive advantage.

The earthquakes which about three (or four) years ago convulsed the Cape of Good Hope, were preceded by circumstances deserving notice. Says Mr. C.

From Mr. Burchers, minister of Stellenbosch, I received the following account of the first two earthquakes, which occurred here three years ago.

"The church at Paarl, about eight miles distant, was then vacant. The governor desired me to preach once a month there. On a Saturday before setting off to that place, I felt exceedingly dull and indolent. On Sabbath morning my wife and I went to Paarl. On reaching it I felt very feeble, and asked for some water, but could not drink it, for it was luke-warm. They said it was brought from the fountain. I sent my own slave to the fountain, but what he brought was warm also. I went myself, and found it the same.—We could not account for this. While preaching, I found myself so dull, I hardly knew what I said. I mentioned my feelings to some of the people after sermon, who said they felt in the same way. Next morning we returned to Stellenbosch. All day my family, myself and slaves, and even the dogs, were unwell.

"At ten o'clock at night we were all alarmed with a noise resembling that of a thousand waggons running along the streets. We did not know what it was,

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but my family were terrified. A great light shone into the room. Supposing it had been thunder, I told them not to be afraid, for the danger was over, the lightning being gone. While talking, the same noise as before was repeated, and every thing shook. Oh! said I, it is an earthquake: come all out of the house into the garden. We felt as if there had been no life in us, as the scripture expresses it.—There was then a third shock, which was inferior to the former two. The noise was not only awful, because of its loudness, but also from the nature of the sound—it was a kind of melancholy groan or howl. The dogs and birds shewed, by their noise, that they were terrified, which added to the horror of that night. The night was very still; there was no wind, but I observed a great number of little fiery meteors. I noticed some little clouds, in different directions, like thunder-clouds, but they had something new in their aspect. The people came all flocking to me in the garden, much alarmed. I said what I could to support their minds. At length we ventured again into our house, when we tried to get a little sleep to refresh us, but we tried in vain.

If this change of temperature in the water, should prove to be a decisive symptom of approaching shocks, it might give occasion to salutary precautions.

Altogether singular, so far as we recollect, and equally interesting, is Mr. C.'s discovery of the Mountains of Asbestos. We give it in his own words.

Day-light discovered the beauty of the scenery that surrounded Hardcastle. It lies in a valley not above three miles in circumference, surrounded by the Asbestos Mountains of diversified shapes. There are four long passes between the mountains, leading from it in different directions, which not only increase the convenience of the situation, but add greatly to the grandeur of the prospect around.—Some of us walked after breakfast to examine the asbestos rocks, where we found plenty of that rare mineral, between strata of rocks. That which becomes, by a little beating, soft as cotton, is all of Prussian blue. When ascending a mountain alone, I found some of the colour of gold, but not soft, or of a cotton texture like the blue; some I found white, and brown, and green, &c. Had this land been known to the ancients in the days of imperial Rome, many a mercantile pilgrimage would have been made to the Asbestos Mountains in

Griqua land. Were the ladies' gowns in England woven of this substance, many lives would annually be saved, that are lost by their dress catching fire; for cloth made from it stands the fire, and the ancients burned their dead in such cloth to retain their real ashes. A considerable portion of it is used in making their roads. It is very remarkable that it is called by the Griquaas, *handkerchief stone*.

This variation of colour—deep blue—golden—white, &c. all found near the same spot, is, we apprehend, extraordinary.

"A powder mine," of no common fame, to which both beaux and belles among the Griquas, and Bouthuana tribes, are deeply indebted for an essential addition to that personal appearance in which mankind delight, is well entitled to distinction. *White powder* for the hair was a favourite with European ladies lately; *gold-dust* (sanctioned by Venus herself) enjoyed its pre-eminence as a hair powder, ages ago; the Saxon dames of our island, preferred *blue*; and this is less unnatural, it seems, than we had thought it; for such is the taste of these sons and daughters of Nature in South Africa.

Thermometer at sun-rise, 44. Blink or Shining Mountain, at the foot of which we were, is a kind of *Mecca* to the surrounding nations. They are constantly making pilgrimages thither, not indeed to pay religious homage, but only to obtain fresh supplies of blue powder to ornament their hair. For how many ages this custom has existed, none can say; it is from time immemorial, and no doubt will continue till some great revolution in the sentiments of the people shall take place. In the present state of society such a journey must afford much entertainment, having little at home to make one day differ from another. This constant sameness has a tendency to bring the mind into a kind of torpid state, which it is distressing even to witness. The gospel is remarkably fitted for rousing such sleeping, inactive minds, by placing before them the majesty and glory of the infinite Jehovah, the endless, unbounded felicity of the blessed, and the unspeakable misery of the wicked in the world to come—subjects which in all ages have produced wonderful effects on the human mind.

After breakfast, Mr. Read and I, with one of our Hottentots carrying a lighted candle, proceeded to explore this powder

mine. After having descended with some difficulty, we went towards the centre of the mountain, and soon lost sight of the world, sometimes wading half way up the leg, in black lead dust. The arched roof was full of projecting pieces of the shining rock, and large caverns appeared on each side as we advanced. The roof at one place, appeared curiously carved, as if the work of art, part of which we were able to reach. On touching this carved work, we perceived it had life, and on examination, we found it to be composed of a multitude of bats, lying asleep from the roof and the projecting rocks on the sides of the cave. Moving them backwards and forwards neither awoke, nor made any of them lose their hold of the rock on which they hung by the claws of their hinder legs—but holding the candle at a little distance under one of them, awoke it, when it flew to another part of the cave. Perhaps we penetrated about a hundred feet into the mountain, when it became so low and narrow that we could proceed no farther in that direction. We returned, and went by a passage leading to the right, deeper into the mountain; at the bottom of the descent we entered a large cavern, the floor of which was strewn with the bones of animals, and some parts indicated fires having been made in it, perhaps by people taking refuge from enemies, for it was too gloomy and terrific to be chosen as a residence even by wild Bushmen.—After collecting some samples of the rock, and powder, we returned to the mouth of the cave, nearly as black as chimney sweepers by the powder, which flew about so as almost to extinguish our lights.

Nor is this the only decoration of African "beauty and fashion". Among all nations, personal embellishments, and splendors of every description, within the power of the performers to procure, have formed part of the preparations for public dances; the damsels of Lattakoo are no exceptions to this custom:

At the house of one of the Headmen, who was most venerable in his appearance, his two young wives were preparing to attend the public diversions before our wagons. They sat together in the front of the house within the enclosure. The one was painting her body with stuff composed of red chalk, ground to a powder, and mixed up with grease. It was contained in a wooden bowl which stood at her side. This she spread on the palms of her hands, and rubbed it carefully over her skin. The other wife had black lead dust mixed with

grease, which, put upon her hair, gave it a blue and sparkling appearance. Notwithstanding our being introduced to them, they went on with the process, and with the utmost composure, till it was finished. The husband though also painted red, yet from the figure of his person, the dignity and gravity of his countenance, the elegance of his fur robe, and various ornaments on his breast, had as noble an appearance as any person I recollect to have seen any where. His house was neat and clean, and his back yard had much of an English appearance. Indeed all the Headmen we saw looked well.

A red skin, and blue hair!—the tip-top of refinement, surely! Our author describes these dances in the following terms; but, whether they were, in any sense, religious, probably, he did not learn.

About eight o'clock in the morning there was a procession of the women and girls, attended with much noisy singing and dancing, carrying poles mounted with ostrich feathers. During the forenoon all was quiet, so that our worship proceeded without molestation. About forty of the men sat round us very quietly during the whole time.

At two o'clock all was confusion around us. The women brought the girls, most fantastically dressed, and when a circle was formed, about four and twenty women, daubed with white spots of paint, in imitation of leopards, entered, and danced for some time. Next entered a woman dressed entirely in straw, so that nothing but her hands were visible. She had much the appearance of a bear walking on his hind legs. There was much shouting, laughing, and clapping of hands at this part of the entertainment. Then entered the girls, who danced for a minute, when all of them suddenly dispersed, and our quiet was restored.

At two P.M. the bustle commenced in the square, by the dancing of the girls, who had made some addition to their former dresses. Some of them had one side of the face painted black, and the other white; others, the upper part of the face white, and the under, black. They had pieces of reeds, about six inches long, strung like beads, and made into the form of a petticoat, hung round them from the middle almost to the ground, which made a strange noise when they danced. They had likewise a great quantity of straw rope wound round them, projecting twelve or

fifteen inches from the middle of their backs, and also in front, which gave them a very odd appearance. The queen and several others, who acted as musicians, by bawling aloud and clapping hands, wore cloaks composed of about a dozen fur tip-pets, hanging from their shoulders to the ground, under which they had a skin cloak, without the hair. A few wore leather caps, but the greater part had no covering on their heads. Almost every one wore sandals, except the dancing girls.

When the girls had retired, some old women brought forward a horned serpent, which they drew on a flat board. It was made of clay, daubed over with red, white, and black paint. This being placed within the circle, two women came forward, fantastically dressed, who seemed to be actresses. They danced round the serpent in a strange manner, with rods in their hands, decked with black ostrich feathers, and keeping their eyes continually directed towards the serpent, often pointing to it with their rods, and then pointing to the eastward, as the quarter where it had been found. They often appeared as if much terrified at the sight of it, and suddenly sprang from it. They seemed to act their parts very well, and the surrounding multitude appeared highly entertained by this part of the show. About six or seven hundred were present.

This ceremony, whatever were its meaning, implies some acquaintance with the imitative arts, that of Sculpture, for instance: neither is that of Painting unknown; for, says Mr. C.

Having heard of some paintings in Salakootoo's house, we went after breakfast to view them. We found them very rough representations of the camel-leopard, rhinoceros, elephant, lion, tiger, and stein-buck, which Salakootoo's wife had drawn on the clay wall, with white and black paint. However, they were as well done as we expected, and may lead to something better.

This reminds us of Mr. Barrow, who found animals drawn by the Bosjesmans, in a cavern that he visited, well executed, well discriminated, and correctly proportioned; worse drawings, says he, have passed through the engraver's hands. That writer, even founds his persuasion of the existence of the Unicorn, on a drawing discovered in a cavern, of which he inserts a copy.

To return to Mr. Campbell, we give him credit, for having minuted down in

his journal, various remarks on subjects of natural history, *fresh* as they came to his knowledge. Parke mentions *red lions*, in Africa; Mr. C. mentions a lion, *black* at the shoulders, and part of the back; which is rather unusual in this part of Africa. He notices, also, the difference between the quachas, on the north and south of the Great River; the first, being striped with black and white stripes, the latter with black and brown. There is considerable spirit and accuracy in his account of the springbuck:

Left Sand-flat at seven in the morning, and soon came in sight of some Springbucks, which afforded great entertainment, from their springing at least six feet every leap in height, and several yards in length. However near a person may be to them, no motion of their legs can be perceived; the instant they touch the ground after one spring, they rise again into the air, which makes their motion resemble flying.

They will, with ease, leap over the head of a man of ordinary stature; and when pressed, perhaps considerably higher.

We could have been very glad if the reverend writer had obtained further information on the subject of a grey serpent, that was killed, which he says, "*shone in the dark*, and also emitted a rattling sound, evidently intended by providence to warn people of its approach." We recollect no history of any rattle-snake in Africa; nor of a serpent possessing phosphoric properties; and we confess a curiosity to become better acquainted with any such, if it exist. We have greater confidence in his account of "a species of serpent, which, on seeing man or beast approaching, endeavours to get to windward, when it spits its poison, that it may be blown into the eyes of the enemy. If the least particle gets into the eyes, the person will be blind for some days." Barbot, in Churchill, vol. v. mentions a similar fact; but, it does not appear, that the serpent had any need to get to windward. *A propos* of serpents;—we are pleased with the ingenuity of Cupido, Mr. C's. *Hottentot driver*, who edified his fellow servants and others "*by a word of exhortation*," from time to time. Says our author,—*"He illustrated the immortality of*

the soul, by alluding to the serpent, who, by going between two branches of a bush which press against each other, strips himself once a year of his skin." When we find the skin, said he, "we do not call it the serpent; no, it is only its skin: neither do we say, the serpent is dead; no, for we know he is alive, and has only cast his skin." The serpent he compared to the soul, and the skin to the body of man." Was this the reason for introducing the serpent as the emblem of immortality among the ancients?

Mr. C. affirms that a drop of the fresh milk of the Euphorbium accidentally spirting into one of Dr. Vanderkemp's eyes, then in a diseased state, the sight of it was perfectly restored. It might have been thought more likely to extinguish the sight completely; but if this be correct, can any medical use he made of the fact?

This volume is accompanied by several plates, and a map, which contributes essentially to the better understanding of the narrative. It may be added, that, several articles of Natural History, of Hottentot and Caffre &c. manufacture, with other things, have been brought to England by this gentleman, and may be inspected: among them is the skin of a *Camelopardalis*. A portrait of the author in his travelling dress, faces the title page of his work.

Almanach du Commerce de Paris, des Departemens, &c. Commercial Almanack, for 1813, for Paris, the Departments of France, and the principal cities of the world, by J. De la Tynna, of Frébourg. Member of the Society for the encouragement of National Industry. 8vo. 20s. Bossange et Masson. London.

In this country where commerce eagerly employs every means of attaining and of communicating information, we need not descant on the utility of *Commercial Directories*, a useful, though humble department of literature. The chief merit of such works is, certainly, their correctness; as it is impossible for us to form any idea of this qualification in regard to foreign states or cities, we shall only notice, that in those instances in which we have compared it

with our own *Post Office Annual Directory*, the names and references are correct; but not near so numerous as they might have been; if more economically arranged on the same quantity of paper.

The *Summary* informs us, that the work is arranged in the following order.

General notice of the principal productions of nature and of industry in France; Extent, Population, &c.

Paris—Manufacturers, bankers, merchants, tradesmen, newspapers, periodicals, law list, ministry, and affairs of state, public functionaries, coaches, &c.

Departments.—Extent, population, prefectures, &c. Roads, rivers, and navigable canals, manufacturers, &c. public societies, inns, fairs, and curiosities; public buildings, antiquities, amusements, &c.

Principal States and Cities of the World, the same particulars, as far as a more confined space will allow: fifty-six pages, not very closely printed, are allotted to the United Kingdom.

This Directory classes the different professions together: still attending to alphabetical order, a plan which has been adopted to a very complete degree in Holden's *Annual Directory in Classes*; but a page in Holden's work contains in quantity as much as three of this cumbersome octavo.

We shall translate accounts of a few public establishments.

CONSERVATORY OF ARTS AND TRADES.

This institution is designed to receive and display a series of models and machines, invented or improved: it contains a very considerable collection of originals; to which are added drawings, prints, and descriptions of every kind of machine or tool used in manufactures, together with a library of works referring to subjects of this nature. Instructions are here given in mathematics, and drawing of all kinds, including the practice of mechanical drawing. The liberality of the present government has enriched this collection with a museum of a similar description, lately purchased; and pays great attention to its re-organisation, and improvement.—M. le Duc de la Rochefoucault, is appointed Inspector General.

ATHENÆUM OF ARTS.

Established in 1792, for the encouragement of Sciences, Arts, and Literature: a meeting of the members is held weekly; also a general annual meeting, when a report is read of its labours and progress.

and rewards are distributed, for inventions, improvements, &c.

**DEPARTMENT OF POLICE FOR PARIS;—
COUNCIL OF HEALTH.**

An Inquest, charged with the superintendence of every circumstance relative to public health and convenience, the inspection of eatables, drinkables, markets, quays, manufactories, workshops, surgeons' dissecting rooms, slaughter-houses, mineral springs, bakehouses, lemonade sellers, and similar occupations.

This includes also authorized public and official bureaux, (Anglice, *Houses-of-Call*) for the reference of workmen of all descriptions wanting employment; in which, each trade is referred to a separate establishment for the requisite information it is in quest of.

The following is the ordonnance of police relative to noxious trades, &c. :—

No workshop, manufactory, or laboratory, shall be established in Paris, which may in any degree endanger the public health, or may be hazardous as to occasioning fires, until there has been offered to the prefecture of police, a full specification of every particular relative to the intended building, to the materials used in the manufacture, and operations which are to take place in the course of preparation, accompanied by plans, elevations, &c. of the buildings proposed.

As soon as possible after such specification has been received, a committee of surveyors, and of persons conversant with the arts, accompanied by a commissary of the police, shall visit the premises, in order to satisfy themselves that such intended establishment is no ways dangerous to public health, or safety. A detailed Inquest-Report *De commodo et incommodo*, shall be drawn up, reported, and duly registered, for the purpose of future reference, relative to the same subject.

ADMINISTRATION GENERAL OF CARRIAGE.

An establishment under the special direction of government; intended in the first instance, for carriage of public and government effects; and incidentally to present to individuals a concentrated medium of general conveyance of goods, in which the post office punctually regulates waggons, coaches, or canal-carriage.

**CAISSE D'AMORTISSEMENT: OFFICE OF
THE SINKING FUND.**

The first duty of this office, relates to the redemption of public debt. It also, guarantees the payment, at sight, of all bills granted by the Receivers General, but not

honoured when due; superintends the bonds, and securities of the different officers, &c. controuls the sums levied on all places and pensions for the purpose of forming an annuity fund in case of superannuation, acts as a treasury for all payments relating to public worship, and receives and holds the duties levied on the exportation of corn.

BANK OF FRANCE.

This institution has the sole right of issuing notes payable at sight, by charter for 40 years, commencing 1803. The business of this bank consists

1. In discounting generally bills of exchange, and other commercial securities, payable to order, not exceeding three months date, legally stamped, and bearing at least, the names of three merchants, or persons of known respectability. It discounts bills with two names only, provided they be respectable, after having certified that the bills originated in a *bona fide* commercial transaction; and adding to the guarantee a temporary transfer of bank stock, or of five per cents. to the nominal amount.

2. It furnishes advances on public bills, when their date of payment is fixed.

3. It lends on the security of bullion, or of foreign coin placed in deposit.

4. The bank is also a deposit for all species of written property, public or private, domestic or foreign; bullion, national or foreign coin, and diamonds; charging a commission on the estimated value of the deposit of one-eighth per cent. for six months.

5. To receive payment of all bills, &c. either for public bodies or private persons.

6. A regular banking account; paying to the drafts of those who lodge cash.

The rate of interest for Paris is 4 per cent.; but liable to variation.

Branches of this bank are established at Lyons, and at Rouen.

A considerable variety of institutions for the encouragement, improvement, and facilitation of art, manufactures, and commerce, might have been added to the preceding, those recited, are, however, sufficient to demonstrate that public superintending care which is bestowed on such subjects in France; it cannot but impress on our manufacturers, the necessity of constant watchfulness against rivalry so powerful; and convince them that they must rely on their own exertions for retaining that superiority of character, which British merchants and merchandize have hitherto possessed.

Succissivæ Operæ: or, Selections from Antient Writers, Sacred and Profane, with Translations and Notes. By Rev. H. Meen, B.D. 8vo. price 5s. Rivingtons. London. 1815.

Mr. Meen some years ago, published a small pamphlet, entitled "Remarks on the Cassandra of Lycophron." It was then recommended to him to complete the entire poem on the same plan; in this recommendation we concur; for, to say truth, "the present publication, composed of literary scraps," scarcely, takes that hold on the scholar's mind, to which the talents and learning of the author entitle it. Mr. M. indeed, pleads "the advanced price of every article with which printing is concerned:"—The excuse is too well founded; yet, in fact, little more expense would have been incurred by presenting the public with a complete work, than has attended the present desultory publication. The advanced state of knowledge, affords ample opportunity for a man of study to obtain great credit by republishing, with proper notes, various antient poems referring to Natural History: for instance, Nicander on Serpents,—whose work might be rendered extremely interesting, and entertaining, by such modern accounts of serpents, as illustrate that ancient author, whether by similarity, or by contrariety. The same idea would apply to many other works: and Mr. M. appears to be extremely well qualified to do such subjects justice.

The present pamphlet contains—fragments of the Cassandra of Lycophron, evidently composed with a view to further use in a regular edition, though placed irregularly, here:—Odes, from Pindar, in portions, or detached passages; also from Horace, and Nicander, illustrating difficult words; with several texts from the New Testament, critically examined for the same purpose. Mr. M's. profession seems to have led him, to these, particularly; and his discussions manifest a commendable desire of understanding that sacred volume, which it is his duty to explain to others. We shall take our specimens from these.

ST. MARK. C. 9. V. 49.

For every one shall be salted with fire, and every sacrifice shall be salted with salt.

This sentence connects with the foregoing; as the particle γάρ, which is causal, shews. In the preceding verse we read, that offenders shall be cast into the Gehenna of fire; where the fire shall perpetually burn them, and the consciousness of their crimes shall perpetually torment them. For every one, that is, πᾶς, ὁ εἰς τὴν γέναν τοῦ πύρος βληθεὶς, ἀλισθίσσεται, shall be *seasoned*, shall be *preserved* in this fire. This fire shall act upon the wicked who are thrown into it, as brine acts upon the meat, over which it is poured.

It shall consolidate, not consume them. Unlike all other fires, it shall not destroy life, but prolong it. Such is the state of every incorrigible offender. It remains to be shewn, what is the portion reserved for the faithful. Every faithful disciple, who is so truly devoted to the Christian cause, as to be ready to die in its defence, is here represented under the figure of a sacrifice, *seasoned with salt*. Every sacrifice, saith Christ, thus prepared for, and devoted to me, shall be considered as seasoned with salt. The Jews understood, that sacrifices, so seasoned, were acceptable to the Lord. Every sincere disciple is here by anticipation and prolepsis denominated a sacrifice. By this appellation he was forewarned of an event, which the sword of persecution would not fail to accomplish. With a like allusion to sacrifices, St. Paul thus writes to the Philippians, *If I am offered up*—and to Timothy, *for I am ready to be offered*.

Thus the punishment, hereafter to be inflicted on the wicked, and the recompense, reserved for the faithful, are expressed in terms, fetched from those sacrificial rites with which the Jews were conversant. Commentators, conceiving the sense to be *consumed* by fire, have proposed to read, instead of ἀλισθίσσεται, ἀναλωθίσσεται. But the very reverse of *consumed* is the sense intended. A learned critic has indeed said, that, "as to salting with fire, nothing can be made of it." Much, and much more to the purpose may be made of it, than can be made of any word, which criticism, in its ardour to amend, may have undertaken to substitute.

Salt is good: but if the salt ἀλάς γίνται, should have become insipid, ἢ τῷ αὐτῷ ἀρτίσται; Quo condimento saltem ipsum condietis?

The following verses shew that we must not overlook the occasion of our Lord's discourse—"What was it ye *disputed* among yourselves, by the way?"—who should be greatest. To this refers the concluding expression, "Have peace one with another." He taught them humility and simplicity by his caressing a child, and his comparisons taken from children: warning them, that they had better cut off offending members, than incur guilt, and endure its punishment,—where the fire is not quenched. The simple reference to salt here, then, is its well known quality of preserving, in other words, *continuance, perseverance*—the very contrary to corruption. "Every sinner shall be punished by fire as lasting, as salt is, in its natural operation. In plain words—the character of sinners will be preserved amidst the most tormenting series of sufferings, how long soever continued, whether in this life, or in another."—"But (rather than *and*) every sacrifice (to God, of course) shall be salted with salt, which by its preserving properties shall prevent corruption, and keep it in a fit state for the holy Altar.—The character of a holy person, also, shall be preserved, till it please God to take him to himself."

This preserving power natural to salt, is an excellent quality: but if the salt, have lost this preserving power, if it be effete, as much of it is, that is found on the borders, or superficies, of salt lakes, &c. where rain has repeatedly fallen on it, wherewith will ye restore that property? It has indeed the figure and colour of salt; but is become a mere *caput mortuum*, and is trampled on without concern. Carefully, therefore, maintain this preserving power among you in its full vigour: justify and perpetuate your character as my disciples; and let me hear no more of your dissensions, and disputes who shall be greatest; for such bickerings and jealousies, are the readiest way possible, to *corrupt* your christian and apostolic feelings, your spiritual mindedness, your character, as disciples.

Mr. Meen has very properly quoted a passage from the Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians, in illustra-

tion of an argument in St. Paul's Epistle to the same church: we rather wonder that a passage in Ignatius's Epistle to the Magnesians should have escaped him on this subject: "Be ye salted in him [Jesus Christ] lest any one among you should be corrupted; for, by your savour [relish, piquancy, saltiness] ye shall be judged," or, your character shall be determined. The Good Father is exhorting them "to live according to the rules of Christianity," and "to avoid error, and vain doctrine."

Because the following article happens to treat on fire, we extract that also,

St. Luke, c. 12. v. 49.

I am come to send fire on the earth, and what will I if it be already kindled?

Fire is often used in a metaphorical sense. In such a sense it has been explained here, it may mean, say the commentators, the fire of persecution, or the fire of zeal. It may imply either illumination or destruction; for it may be a consuming, or a salutary fire. Thus, amidst that variety of senses which interpreters have suggested, the reader finds it difficult to fix his choice, and select from a multitude of meanings the one thing meant. To ascertain this, recourse must be had to the context. There is indeed a fire that consumes. Thus Homer: *ἡ μοῖρα Πύρ δλοῖς βαδίσαι*. The fire, thrown upon the ships, was *δλοῖς*, destructive. But to a destructive fire the words of Christ, in the present instance, are inapplicable; for he came to save men's lives, not to destroy them. His reference is to a very different fire; the kindling of which is here foretold.

The language is prophetic, as was that of John; when, speaking of the Messiah, he said, he shall baptize you with fire. I am come, saith Christ, to cast a fire upon, or, towards the earth: *καὶ τὶ θέλω*; and what do I wish with regard to this fire? *εἰ ἤδη ἀνιψθῇ*. I wish it were already kindled. *El iocem valet quod utinam apud Hellenistas* Poole's Syn. It is used in this sense, not merely apud Hellenistas, but by the best Greek writers. But this fire cannot be kindled immediately; for *I have a baptism, with which I must be baptized*. I must ere long be immersed in a sea of sorrows, and be whelmed in the waters of affliction.—*καὶ πῶς συνιγχαί, ἵνα βυ—* and into what straits am I driven, until this baptism be completed, and these sorrows end?

When the period assigned to my state of suffering shall be closed, when my seat of glory shall be resumed, then, and not sooner, shall this fire be kindled; and the prophecy of John, *He shall baptize you with the Holy Spirit; and with fire*, shall be fulfilled. The words, *I am come to send fire on the earth*, are spoken by Christ, in confirmation of John's testimony. Both predictions refer to the same event, which the same emblem of fire is employed to foreshew. Common words, whose designation is prophetic, become obscure. We see through the glass of prophecy darkly, till its season be advanced, and its completion approaches. The day of Pentecost was drawing on, when the dimness would disappear; when illumination would burst upon minds, prepared to receive it; when, at length, *there would appear to them divided tongues like as of fire, and it (the fire) would sit upon each of them*.

If Mr. M. had given to *xai* in this instance, as we have done in the former, the sense of *but*, he could not have supported a notion so opposite to that intended in this passage. Our Lord is evidently lamenting the contentions to which his gospel would give occasion, and which already shewed themselves, not slightly among the Jews:—such evils were according to the perversity of the human heart; but not, as he protests, according to his will, or wishes: “*I am come to send fire [animosities] on the land of Judea; $\chi\alpha\iota\ \tau\iota\ \delta\iota\delta\omega$; but, is it according to my will? $\alpha\ \delta\tilde{\nu}\nu\ \delta\alpha\mu\sigma\theta\eta$; do I wish it to be already [so early, so prematurely] kindled? Certainly not.*

This seems to be perfectly consistent with the character of our blessed Lord; whereas, the words as they stand seem to imply an indifference to approaching, or to present, evil;—while Mr. M's. sense, referring to a future good, that was restricted to the Apostles, does not meet the force of the words *on the land*, of Judea, at large; and less still, if they be referred to the Gentiles, as well as to the Jews: to which sense Church History gives but too much sanction.

It may further be conjectured, that the words “*how am I straitened!*” are of medical import: “*My veins are ready to burst, till they shed the blood they contain;—till they baptize my body by pouring out their blood over it.*”

Sketches of the History and Present State of The Russian Empire, &c. by Rev. W. Anderson. 8vo. pp. 439. Price 12s. Gale and Co. London, 1815.

An abstract of the History of Russia has lately been a more promising speculation than ever; and especially if the reigning family were the prominent features of the work. All who were not absolutely dead to laudable curiosity, must desire to know something of that distinguished personage who so nobly and perseveringly defended his own Empire; and at once generously, and politically determined, on accomplishing the deliverance of Europe.

Such is the work before us; rather a history of the reigning house and family, than of the Empire under their dominion; and as such we shall consider it. A few introductory chapters, however, describe the country and people. Says the writer,

It is a very curious and instructive spectacle which Russia presents, in the strange diversity of its inhabitants. It is said here are eighty distinct nations, different in character, language, religion, government, manners, degrees of civilization, and modes of life. The hunter and fisher, without property, clothed in skins, who live in pits and feed on raw flesh and unripe fruit, and the shepherds living in moveable tents, supported by the produce of their flocks, ignorant of the use of money and the art of writing, are fellow subjects with the industrious husbandman and ingenious mechanic, with the owner of a thousand acres, and the wealthy merchant. Here are tribes loose and unconnected, some bowing to paternal authority, others preserving a pure democracy; the adherents of monarchy in all its gradations and of aristocracy in every form. Here is found religion in every shape, from the grossest impurities and absurdities of polytheism to the sanctity of the christian faith and practice. In short, Russia presents man in every variety of his physical condition, and under every modification of the social state and religious principle. Here may be seen at once what a succession of ages elsewhere exhibits, and the simultaneous view may correct the errors and prejudices into which detached portions of human history have betrayed philosophers.

That a country presenting inhabitants so diversified by modes of life, by know-

ledge and by ignorance, should have experienced the most trying vicissitudes, can surprise no considerate mind;—but these we pass, to fix the attention of the reader on the origin and character of the present reigning family, and the House of Romanoff.

The Poles had acquired such an ascendancy during these convulsions, that the vacant throne of Russia was offered to Ladislaus, son of Sigismund, king of Poland. Instead of appearing himself, that prince sent an army of Poles into Russia, who by their insolence and oppressions excited fresh tumults. This state of anarchy and confusion continued for three years, when the Russians considering the election of Ladislaus as void, thought upon choosing a new sovereign. Michael Romanof was proposed, a youth of sixteen. His inexperience being objected, it is probable that though supported by many of the nobles he would have been rejected, had not one of the clergy, who were zealous in his favour, confounded opposition by declaring that it had been revealed to him, that young Romanof would prove the most fortunate and prosperous of the tzars that had ever sat upon the throne. Thus the general concurrence was secured. This event, which happened June 11th, 1613, put a period to the civil contentions of Russia, which in the space of sixteen years had seen five princes perish by violence, and experienced as many revolutions.

The house of Romanof derived its origin from Andrew, a Prussian Prince, who came into Russia in the middle of the fourteenth century. His grandson Zachariah attained the highest honours in the court of Vassili Vassilievitch, and left several children. His second son, Yury, was boyar in the reign of Ivan Vassilievitch, to whom his daughter, Anastasia, was the first wife. The third son enjoyed the rank of vovode. Niketas the youngest, likewise a boyar, was the father of Feodore Romanof, whose only son was Michael, now chosen tzar.

Feodore Romanof, in consequence of his talents, popularity, and great connections, was obnoxious to the usurper Boris Godunof, who obliged him to enter the priesthood, and confined him in a monastery.—On this event he changed his name to Philaret. The tzar Demetrius released him from confinement, and gave him the archbishopric of Rostof. When the nobles had agreed to seat Ladislaus upon the throne of Russia, Philaret was sent ambassador to Sigismund to settle the conditions of his son's elevation. The polish

monarch was at that time engaged in the siege of Smolensk. The reply of the ambassador, when the king demanded the immediate surrender of that town, discovers his spirit. "When your son," said Philaret, "ascends our throne, he will not only possess Smolensk, but all Russia, and it does not become you to dismember his territories." This courageous reply, with other remonstrances respecting his treatment of Russia, so exasperated Sigismund, that he arrested the ambassador, and threw him into prison. Philaret suffered a rigorous confinement of nine years in the castle of Marienberg in Prussia. So little were the rights of nations known among all these people, and so feeble at that time was the Russian power.

The truce of Develina, concluded in 1619, released Philaret, who on his return to Moscow, received the patriarchate from the hands of his son; and, in reality, though not ostensibly, assumed the administration of affairs. In many public acts his name was associated with his son's; he gave audiences to ambassadors; and on public occasions he often took the precedence of the tzar. Experience, moderation, and sagacity which entitled him to this power and dignity, were displayed in the prosperity of Michael's reign. Philaret having attained an advanced age and reached the highest honour in the church and the greatest power in the state, died in 1633, the regret of the whole kingdom.

When Michael was chosen to govern the Russians, he resided, with his mother, in a convent at Kostroma, entirely ignorant of what had taken place. Informed of his good fortune, by deputies sent for that purpose, he recollected the calamities of all the tzars, since the death of Rurick's last successor, Feodore Ivanovitch; and bursting into tears, declined a dignity which seemed to involve the ruin of those who enjoyed it. The importunities of the deputies, however, enforced by the splendors of royalty, overcame the youth's reluctance. He repaired to Moscow, and was crowned with the usual solemnities.

The marriage of the young tzar must appear very singular. The most beautiful young women were drawn from the provinces to the court. They were received by the chief lady of the court, eat together, and lodged separately. The tzar observed them privately, and even visited them at night to see whether they slept quietly.—On the day fixed for the marriage, she on whom the choice fell, was presented with a ring and handkerchief, and the others were dismissed with presents. This custom, of which several examples are found

in the Russian annals, was derived from the Tartars. Thus Michael Romanof married Eudocia, the daughter of a poor man found at plough, when the messengers sent with presents, informed him of the honour conferred on his family.

Many changes and troubles followed, before the scarcely credible adventures of Peter the Great, gave Russia an existence among the powers of Europe. As his extraordinary exertions are better known than some other parts of the Russian history, we direct our attention to what more immediately marks and influences of modern times. Among the most singular events in Russian history, and indeed in any other, is the accession of Catherine II. to the throne, a woman, and a foreigner, the wife certainly of Peter III. but, by that tie only, connected with the Russian nation. Peter was, unfortunately for himself, an admirer of eminent qualities in Frederick II. of Prussia, with whom he contracted a friendship.

It was easily foreseen by the Prussian monarch, that the imprudence of Peter would encourage attempts against his government, and he plainly expressed his apprehensions to the emperor. But so secure was the czar, that he intreated Frederic to be perfectly easy as to his safety, assuring him that he was called father by the soldiers; that he walked alone about Petersburg, which afforded an opportunity to any person who might be disposed to injure him; and that as he was continually doing good, he considered the divine protection a sufficient defence against every evil. As the designs of the conspirators had not escaped the penetration of the emperor's adherents, they entreated him to investigate the matter; but he was so persuaded that the reports were groundless, that their admonitions gave him offence. A memorial containing the names of the conspirators being presented to him by one of his servants, "What, always the old story," said he, "take your paper, and trouble me no more with such idle tales." While Peter was thus blinded by a vain confidence, the execution of the conspiracy, which had been fixed for the festivities of St. Peter and St. Paul, the day on which it was believed the emperor designed to arrest Catherine; was hastened by an unexpected accident.

Lieutenant Passick, the most incautious and violent of the conspirators, having been detected by his captain, was arrested at nine o'clock at night; but contrived to write to

the Princess Dashkof these words, "Proceed immediately to execution, else we are undone." The princess, though Panin, who happened to call at that instant, proposed to wait till next day, informed the other conspirators, and putting on a man's dress, joined Orlof and his associates at their usual place of rendezvous. It was unanimously resolved to begin instantly; and while Gregory Orlof repaired to the barracks to put the soldiers in readiness, his brother Alexey was dispatched to Peterhof, a distance of twenty miles, to conduct the empress to the capital. At two o'clock in the morning a soldier roused the empress saying, "Your majesty has not a moment to lose, get ready and follow me." Catherine, terrified at first, soon recovered her courage, hastily disguised herself, and getting into a carriage, which on other pretexts had been detained in the neighbourhood for the purpose, arrived at Petersburg at seven in the morning, July 9th.

The empress proceeded to the quarters of the Ismailofsky guards; though their colonel Razumofsky had not yet arrived, and, a few only of the soldiers, half dressed, appeared, she dissembled her disappointment. After a moment's silence, she said that the czar intended that night to put her to death, as well as her son, she had taken to flight as the only means of escape, and that from a confidence in their dispositions she threw herself into their hands. The soldiers roused to indignation, swore they would die in her defence. As Razumofsky arrived, and the men collected in greater numbers, Catherine was declared sovereign; the voices of some who proclaimed her regent being overpowered by those who cried "Long live the empress." While the empress gained the guards, Orlof was sent to bring over the artillery; but as the men refused to follow him without an order from their general, one of Orlof's friends informed Villebois, that her majesty commanded him to join her with his regiment at the barracks of the guards. As the general hesitated the order was repeated, and Villebois went alone to the empress. It was easy to perceive what was expected from him; but influenced by a sense of duty or danger, he ventured to speak of remaining obstacles, which he said she should have foreseen. "I have not sent for you," replied Catherine haughtily, "to learn what I should have foreseen, but how you intend to act."—"To obey your majesty," returned the confounded general, going to put himself at the head of his regiment, and deliver the arsenals to the empress's friends. In two hours the empress proceeded at the head of

2000 men to the church of St. Mary of Casan. The archbishop of Novgorod, attended by his priests, received her at the altar, and placing the imperial crown upon her head, proclaimed her sovereign of all the Russias by the name of Catherine II. and Paul Petrovitch her successor. Catherine took the usual oaths, and on her arrival at the palace of Elizabeth, crowds flocked to take the oath of allegiance. The senate acknowledged her as sole empress. As the conspirators proceeded to fortify the city they met with no resistance, except from the emperor's uncle prince George, who was immediately surrounded, and put under arrest. A regiment of 1600 men, encamped at a short distance from Petersburg, was induced by her partizans to march to the standard of the empress. The groundless report, that the emperor intended that day to put her as well as her son to death, being industriously propagated, tended greatly to increase her followers, and before night 15,000 chosen men were at her command, and the city in which strict order prevailed, was prepared to make a formidable defence.

The character and person of this sovereign, one of the most extraordinary and extravagant that ever sat on a throne, is thus described by Mr. A.

Beautiful in her youth, Catherine preserved a majestic gracefulness to the end of her life. Though of a moderate stature, as she was well proportioned and carried her head high, she seemed tall. Her forehead was open, nose aquiline, mouth agreeable, chin rather long, eyes blue, with thick darkish eye brows, and auburn hair. She usually dressed in the Russian manner, and except on festivals never wore rich attire. Her form, gait, and looks, bore marks of superiority and command.

The habits of this princess were extremely regular and temperate. She rose usually at six in the morning, and after a light breakfast, transacted business with her secretary till tea, when sitting down to her toilet, she signed papers of various kinds. At eleven she went to chapel, or spent the time with her grand children the princes Alexander and Constantine. Her dinner, always on the table about one, seldom detained her above an hour. Business then engaged her an hour or two, when she repaired to the theatre or a private concert, and, if there was not a court, spent the evening with a small party at cards, retiring, generally without supping, between ten and eleven. This order and temperance, with equability and cheerfulness of temper, contributed to preserve her health, which was rarely affected.

The character of this extraordinary woman is not so easy to describe as her person or habits. Those who approached her in private were fascinated with the courteousness of her behaviour, and the sprightliness and gaiety of her conversation. Her majestic air and decorous stateliness in public, inspired respect; while the solidity, vigour, and compass of her understanding, qualified her to govern men. The vast empire, which she obtained by courage and sagacity, she meliorated by her laws, enlarged by her conquests, and exalted by the splendour of her court, the diffusion of knowledge, the improvement of commerce, of agriculture, and the arts, and a magnificent patronage of learning. This combination of brilliant qualities and exploits, however, ought not to shelter her vices from severe censure. It cannot be forgotten that she ascended the throne over the body of her dead husband, to whose assassination it is more than suspected she was privy. It must ever excite abhorrence to reflect on her capricious and insatiable licentiousness which cost her subjects 92,820,000 rubles,* presented them with a most pernicious example, and exposed them to the insolent tyranny of profligate favourites, and all their retainers. Justice and humanity must be extinguished in the minds of men, before they can read the history of the calamities of Poland and the Crimea, of the wars which deluged with blood the shores of the Danube and the Dnieper, and desolated the adjacent countries, without execrating the ambition, injustice, and perfidy of Catherine.

The death of Catherine, the absurdities and death of Paul, are in the recollection of our readers. It will be observed, that Catherine by her will, appointed Alexander sovereign, passing over her own son, Paul, whose weak understanding she had duly appreciated. Her judgement on the superior talents of Alexander, has hitherto been confirmed, and this prince, now reigning, is undoubtedly popular, not in Russia only, but throughout Europe. Whether he will ultimately deserve the title of *Great*, must be referred to a new chapter, for which events rising in Europe, will probably furnish abundant materials.

* Catherine bestowed this sum, about £12,000,000, on those persons to the number of twelve, who successively occupied the post of her gallant.

The Cambrian Popular Antiquities; or, an Account of some Traditions, Customs, and Superstitions of Wales; with Observations as to their Origin, &c. By Peter Roberts, A.M. 8vo. pp. 360. price 18s. Williams, London, 1815.

The Welch have enjoyed greater facilities for preserving the history of their antiquities, than most other parts of our island. Their extreme care of their genealogies, furnished a fair medium for such authorities; not absolutely free from error, certainly, yet likely to maintain a passable degree of correctness; and affording several points of intersection, by which the tales rehearsed might be adjusted.

The great violator of ancient customs is commerce; which by introducing novelties, excludes what is supposed to have had its day; and by establishing a mixture of people, diminishes the influence of the old settlers, by the apathy and indifference of the new comers, whose ignorance is unavoidable. Wales was not the seat of British commerce; and for centuries that country was little troubled by emigrants from other parts of the island. Within the last fifty years, the reverse is true; and the consequence is, that many antient traditions are lost, many national customs are no longer practised, while old superstitions are banished—or remain in the memory of the aged, and are handed down by tradition only.

That modern manners which have thus expelled the antient, may be far preferable, shall be allowed, without dispute; but, it does not follow, that a total forgetfulness of those observed in former ages should take place. Such as were blameable, should certainly be suppressed; such as were indifferent, may be left to their fate; such as are good, or are founded on principles susceptible of being directed to good purposes, should be countenanced or supported, or revised, or improved, as the case may be. Experience is the best guide on the necessary distinctions; and prudence is the best directress, as events and incidents occur.

We are persuaded, that many ancient notions are still floating in the more secluded parts of Wales; and that much might be gleaned, by persons capable of obtaining the confidence of the peasantry, in the bye places. It would take some time, and require some address; but, probably, it would abundantly repay the labour, and furnish no little addition to the pleasures of a summer excursion.

Mr. Roberts has rather trusted to documents than to observations of this nature. He quotes Higden, Giraldus, Pennant, &c. good authorities, no doubt; but his own observations would have greatly enhanced their value to general, and especially to *English*, readers.

By way of caution to travellers into Wales, against mistakes on the subject of antiquities, we adduce an extract full to the point.

OF STONE PILLARS.

Of these, the little I have to say is rather to guard against mistakes than to give information. In many instances, they are doubtless, memorials of a rude age; and of acts no longer remembered. But, as it is at this day a custom in the mountainous parts of Wales, to set up a tall stone on an eminence to direct the traveller, where the country is wild, and the road would otherwise in snowy weather be difficult to find; and as others of a lesser size, are sometimes set up for the cattle to rub themselves, it may be a prudent precaution to examine whether any pillar-like stone may have been set up for either of the purposes, before it be referred to any other.

The true antiquary will be thankful for this warning; although it principally concerns the un instructed. Nor should less care be taken to distinguish between what *may* be remains of (even) Druidical customs, and what must be referred to Christian principles; while these, again, must be so far distinguished, as is requisite to avoid ascribing to later Christianity, or Popery, what *might* be derived from earlier, or purer sources.

Mr. R. mentions wearing *black* clothes during Lent, as a custom observed by a few elderly persons, formerly: we know it has lately been the high fashion in London. He observes the understood necessity for putting on some new por-

tion of dress at Easter, to omit which was unlucky;—this is the remains of the custom of baptizing at Easter; to which the new dress, or rather the white garment, was a customary appendage. He says, Easter day is marked by somewhat of better cheer, as a festival; of which lamb is considered as a proper, constituent part. This allusion to the Christian doctrine cannot be mistaken. And yet it appears, clearly, that among Christian ideas more ancient practices were intermingled: as for instance

On Christmas-eve, a bunch of misseltoe is suspended from the ceiling, and each man bringing a woman under the misseltoe, salutes her, and wishes her a merry Christmas and happy new year. "In France also, the younger country fellows about new-year's-tide, in every village, give the wish of good fortune at the inhabitants' doors, with this exclamation, *Au gui! Can new!*; that is, *To the misseltoe! the New Year!*" meaning, probably, hail, or come, to the misseltoe; it is the new year; the beginning of which, as it has been observed, is very nearly marked by the falling of the berries of that plant. Both of these customs belong evidently to the Druidical system.

Both Bourne and Brand have made large excursions into etymology, in order to discover the origin of the term *yule*, or *yulr*, in *yule-block*; and, not seeking it where it was to be found, have had but little success. The word *yulr*, is originally the Welch word *garyl*, that is, *festival*, the initial *g* in *garyl*, being changed into *y*, as in *yete*, from *gate*. Hence the *yulr-block* signifies the *festival-block*; as Christmas is in Welch called *gwyliant*, that is, *the festival* (by pre-eminence); so the *block* is at present called *blodyn gwyliant*, or the *festival-block*. It is thought essential, that this *block* should be large enough (beginning at one end) to burn during the twelve days; or at least so managed, by suffering part only to burn every day, as that it may last so long.

This is much more rational, than the fancy of some—an allusion to *Julius* Caesar. Mr. R. occasionally traces other appellations: but not in every instance with equal success.

That funerals should be scenes of riot and intemperance, either before or after, the interment, seems to be so contrary to human feelings on occasions so

solemn, that were it not an established fact, and in practice as prevalent as ever, it might justify unbelief. This, then, is one of those "blameable" customs, which it gives us pleasure to report is sinking fast into oblivion, and, says Mr. R. "very properly." It does not follow, that the subsequent acts of benevolence, should share the same fate.

"Previous to a funeral," says Mr. Penant, it was customary, when the corpse was brought out of the house and laid upon the bier, for the next of kin, be it widow, mother, sister, or daughter, (for it must be a female), to give, over a coffin, a quantity of white loaves, in a great dish, and sometimes a cheese, with a piece of money stuck in it, to certain poor persons. After that, they presented, in the same manner, a cup of drink, and required the person to drink a hule of it immediately. When that was done, they kneeled down; and the minister, if present, said the Lord's prayer; after which, they proceeded with the corpse, and, at every cross-way between the house and the church, they laid down the bier, knelt, and again repeated the Lord's prayer; and did the same when they first entered the church-yard. It is also customary, in many places, to sing psalms on the way; by which the stillness of rural life is often broken into in a manner finely productive of religious reflections. To this hour the bier is carried by the next of kin, a custom considered as the highest respect that filial piety can pay to the deceased. Among the Welch it was reckoned fortunate, if it should rain while they were carrying him to church, that his bier might be wet with the dew of heaven."

After that the corpse has been brought into the church, and the lesson has been read, it is the custom, in some parts of North Wales, that a psalm is sung, and the clergyman being at the altar, while the psalm is singing, those who attend the funeral as friends of the deceased, approach the altar in succession, and lay on a small tractet (which is provided for the purpose) an offering of money, according to the wealth of the offerer, and the respect for the deceased. This offering has been considered, as originally intended to pay for masses for the soul of the deceased; but, I believe, it was originally an offering for the support of the clergyman, as the custom is not, that I have been able to learn, known in England; and the clergy of the ancient British church were supported chiefly by voluntary offerings on the public occasions. In other respects, the funeral is conducted

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generally as in England; but when the service is over, the friends who have attended it, do in many places, kneel down at the grave, and say the Lord's prayer before they depart from it, and for several succeeding Sundays they repair to the grave, and do the same. In many parts, especially in South Wales, the friends of the deceased take much and laudable pains to deck the grave with flowers. A bordering of slates or stones, is nicely run around it, and the top bound in by stones, laid with taste, in a tessellated manner, which has an ornamental effect, whilst it remains a monument of a pious affection, gratified in paying its last tribute to a beloved or revered object.

This, with other instances of *voluntary* offerings from the people to the church, should be combined and argued, by those who oppose the remuneration due to the clergy, in the form of tythes. It would be to their purpose, to shew—that the Greek church, which may very plausibly be supposed to have retained many apostolic maxims, knows nothing of tythes;—that other Eastern churches collect no tythes; and that, as in this instance, “the clergy of the ancient British church was supported chiefly by voluntary offerings;”—to which, we conclude, however, glebe lands must be added.

Mr. Roberts being a clergyman, finds among the superstitions of Wales, sundry resemblances to those hinted at in Holy Writ. He might have extended this much further; and as we have lately seen that Ireland maintains its regard for wells,* we shall enable our readers to compare them with the notions current in Wales, on the same subject: premising, that Mr. R. finds in the Endor of Scripture, where the sorceress dwelt, a place of similar superstition. His reasons for being thus particular deserve notice.

The only trace of it, I believe, remain now in Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, the Western parts of Europe; and however, their existence, as inconsistent with pure religion, may be lamented, as evidence of the truth of the Mosaic history they are valuable, and not less so as evidences of the traditional reference of these nations to their Oriental origin. I have enlarged

somewhat on this subject, as no one else, that I know of, has considered these wells of Canaan in the same light; I now come to those of Wales of the same kind.

There are in North Wales, several wells which have been celebrated for the superstitious rites attached to them, and as affording remarkable instances of the effects of imagination on the physical state of the human frame; St. Thecla's at Llandegla, St. Eilian's at Llanellian, St. Dwywen's in Anglesey, and St. Wenfrede's at Holywell in Flintshire.

The well of St. Thecla must have once enjoyed a high degree of celebrity for cures of epilepsy, as the disorder itself is known still by the name of *Clawf Tegl*, that is Thecla's, or Tegla's disorder, as supposed to be cured by her influence. This well is at Llandegla in Denbighshire; nearly half way between Wrexham and Ruthin. The ceremony used there was as follows:—

“Patients in epilepsy washed in the well, and having made an offering of a few pence, walked thrice around the well; and thrice repeated the Lord's prayer. The ceremony never began till after sunset. If the patient was a male, he offered also a cock; if female, she offered a hen. This fowl was carried in a basket, first round the well, and then into the churchyard, where the ceremony was repeated (*probably of going around it thrice, saying the Lord's prayer each time.*) “The patient then entered into the church, and got under the communion-table, where, putting a Bible under his head, and being covered with a carpet or cloth, he rested till break of day; and then, having made an offering of sixpence, and leaving the fowl in the church, he departed. If the fowl died, the disorder was supposed to be transferred to it, and the cure to be effected.”

This account was given of the ceremony about a hundred years ago; and is, as I have lately been informed, not yet wholly abolished. That its origin is more ancient than the commencement of Christianity, the offering of a cock, or hen, strongly indicated, as these birds were held sacred, and accordingly offered in sacrifice. In an old Welsh account of saint's-days, I find the following notice annexed to the name of Cynddilig, a Welsh saint. “This saint's day is kept in the parish of Rhystud, where, from mid-day to mid-night on the eve of the winter kalends (first of November), the offering of a cock, as a preservative against the hooping-cough is permitted.” This kind of offering seems to have been made in various cases of disease; and some years ago in digging up the under part of the

* Compare Vol. I. New Series LITERARY PANORAMA, pp. 675. 677.

floor of an old church in the south of England, a considerable quantity of the bones of fowls were turned up. The advantages to be derived from such a superstition were easily perceived by the monks of the Romish church; and the use of the Bible, and Lord's prayer, was exactly in their style of appropriating heathen superstitions. The name of St. Thecla is also, most probably, an adaptation of the same kind. The origin of the name for the epilepsy, *Tegla*, is properly, *Teg-glowf*, or the happy disorder, since it is even now sometimes called *Clefyd bendigaid*, that is, the blessed disorder, in the same manner as St. Anthony's fire was called *ignis sacer*, &c. The change of *Teg-glowf* into *Tegla*, is a very simple one, and the name of Thecla, was as commodious a succedaneum for Tegla, as the warmest wishes of a legend writer could possibly desire; and the probability, that such was the real origin of this name, will be increased by a similar one in the two following instances:—

If the well of St. Thecla, as it is called, has been noted for producing a salubrious effect, by a superstitious influence on the imagination, that of St. Elian, not far from Bettws Abergeley in Denbighshire, is, or was till very lately, perniciously resorted to, and made use of, to produce an influence of an opposite nature upon the imagination; and the consequences have frequently been known to be the death of the credulous victim. It is not merely an opinion, but a firmly-rooted belief among the peasantry of this and the neighbouring counties, that if any one be, as the common phrase for the ceremony is, *put into this well*, by which it is to be understood, the being made subject to its influence, that person will pine away till the cause is removed. Hence, if one of the lower order of the peasantry conceived a malignant resentment against another, this became a mode not less certain, in many instances, than horrible, of gratifying the desire of vengeance. Near the well resided some worthless and infamous wretch, who officiated as priestess. To her the person who wished to inflict the curse resorted, and for a trifling sum, she registered in a book, kept for the purpose, the name of the person on whom it was wished it should fall. A pin was then dropped into the well in the name of the victim, and the report, that such a one had been put into the well, soon reached the ears of the object of revenge. If this object were a person of a credulous disposition, the idea soon preyed upon the spirits, and, at length, terminated fatally; unless a timely reconciliation should take place between the parties, in which case the

priestess, for a fee, erased the name from her book, and *took the poor wretch out of the well*; that is, retracted the curse. Where death has been the consequence, and, that it has been so in many instances, is asserted so as to leave little or no doubt of the fact, is it less murder in the priestess and the applicant, than if it were perpetrated by any other means? Most certainly not. I have lately heard that the well has been filled up. I hope it is so. For if they who can, do not prevent such a practice, they would do well to consider whether the omission of doing so, does not involve them also in some participation of the crime of murder.

The ceremony of dropping pins into the well is common to other wells in the country; but as to the others, whatever idea may originally have been attached to the ceremony, it seems to be wholly forgotten; but it appears to have been, at first, a kind of offering to the genius of the well of some part of the dress, and the pin a substitute.

Without imputation on Mr. R's. discernment, it may, in our opinion, be doubted, whether the name *Thecla* do not rather refer to a female saint, celebrated for her celestial compassion and power in the cure of this species of disorder. We have histories in which this lady, or some other of the same name, maintains a figure; and many names of this kind appropriated to diseases, are derived from saints, besides *St. Anthony's Fire*—*St. Vitus's Dance*, and various others, well known to this day, in Catholic countries.

Other customs engage the reverend writer's attention, some ludicrous, some serious, yet many have escaped him. He seems scarcely to have felt the importance of his subject to the general history of our island. For, it ought to be recollected, that, if remains of our more ancient customs, of which no written memorial is extant, can be traced any where among us, the only hope of accomplishing that, must rest on the seclusions of Wales. If authentic, they would be, equally gratifying and instructive.

We might say the same of similar antiquities derived from other parts of our island. They certainly mark the dispositions and characters of different races of men, in ages long gone by;—whose memorial is otherwise perished with them, beyond recovery.

Dissertations and Letters, by Don Joseph Rodriguez, &c. tending to impugn or to defend the Trigonometrical Survey of England and Wales carrying on by Col. Mudge and Capt. Colby, &c. By O. Gregory, LL. D. 8vo. pp. 106. Price 3s. Sherwood and Co. London. 1815.

The title to this pamphlet fills the page completely, and to say the least, is quite *unfashionable*. The contents of it refer to a very laborious, and even painfully anxious, survey of our Island, intended to produce a thorough knowledge of all its bearings, and a correct delineation of all its parts. It has been many years in progress, and is likely to continue many more. We know, that it is considered as the most important operation of the kind ever undertaken by the British nation. It has been conducted by Col. Mudge and Capt. Colby. But when one series of these labours was perfected by combination, the result presented anomalies, at once striking and unaccountable: some of them did not agree with others of a like kind, obtained by foreign mathematicians; and instead of proving that the earth is *compressed* towards the poles, they indicate the contrary. Now, we think it extremely doubtful whether the compression of the earth proceeds with unbroken uniformity throughout the whole surface, from the equator to the poles; and whether under some meridians there may not be, more or less, of a *dipping* (though insensible) sometimes in one direction, sometimes in another. This would not at all affect the general figure of the earth; though it would slightly vary astronomical observations; and the greater their accuracy, the more perplexing would be their conclusions, when reduced to calculation and expected to incorporate with others. And further, to this must be added, the varying density of the earth in different places, with the varying power of attraction possessed by neighbouring masses, some known, some unknown, and even unsuspected.

These causes are independent of any susceptible error in instruments, or ob-

servers, for which a small allowance must be made, to whatever extent a series of observations may be carried. But there seems to be another cause of variation—for it may not be error—in this survey. The two stars which *possibly* occasioned the principal anomaly, are *double stars*; and if it might be supposed that each is sometimes brighter than the other, and that they have been observed, *alternately*, by reason of such brightness, then—might this *qui pro quo* be the cause of the supposed inaccuracy?

The distance between the two stars composing this double star agrees well enough with this hint, which is offered merely as a hint; an unsupported conjecture.

Though an island be confessedly inappropriate to such undertakings, *that* may not be the cause of this anomaly; for something of the kind has been detected in France, also: and after all, it may depend on causes not surmised, but left for future discoverers. Be this as it may, we confess that the attempt of Don Rodriguez to confer the palm of superior accuracy in making observations, rather on the French than the English astronomers, startled us, when we first saw it in the *Philosophical Transactions*. That was not the place where we should have expected such a paper; though being there, we hope and trust, it will prove essentially beneficial to the scientific world.

This Spanish astronomer, who was a coadjutor with the French astronomers in a similar undertaking in the Mediterranean, thinks Col. Mudge has failed in some of his observations. Against this imputation Dr. Gregory defends him; and Dr. Thompson rejoins more than once to Dr. Gregory. The altercation is rude, and unbecoming. Men of letters should be men of self-control. The occasion called for no such contention; and it were best buried in oblivion. This pamphlet, however, is calculated to prevent *that*, by comprising the opinions of several eminent foreigners on the subject; and, by references of various kinds, as well biographical as astronomical.

The Lives of Alchemystical Philosophers; with a critical Catalogue of occult Chemistry, and a selection of the most celebrated Treatises on the Theory and Practice of the Hermetic Art. Price 10s. 6d. Lackington and Co. London. 1815.

Oh, inconsiderate and excessive patriotism! to sell for *half-a-guinea* a work from which, more surely than from the "*golden lottery*," the reader may acquire his thousands and tens of thousands; and which the blindest obstinacy alone—that of the Bank Directors!—prevents from producing its due effect on the greatest money corporation in the world! Pay in gold!—why, by this time they might have made mountains of that mineral;—might have bid defiance to all the mining monopolists of Spanish America;—to all mining and undermining;—nay, might have been *obliged* to whoever would have had the charity to relieve them from their superabundant ingots and pigs of the precious metals.

Ah! but they mistook—they foolishly contented themselves with heating their *red lion per ignem*; they impregnated him with a vegetable black powder, embodied with a desiccating oil; then they applied to his surface thin filaments of Nilotic origin, and passing the compound *vi et armis* by projection and reverberation, completed the whole with hieroglyphics:—whereas, they ought to have—but the process is so clear, that any attempt to abridge it were folly in the essence.

Of the Green Lion.—In the green lions' bed, the sun and moon are born; they are married, and beg a king. The king feeds on the lions' blood, which is the king's father and mother, who are at the same time his brother and sister. I fear I betray the secret, which I promised my master to conceal in dark speech, from every one that does not know how to rule the philosopher's fire.

When you have fed your lion with sol and luna, lay them in an easy heat, enclose them like an egg; a long time will elapse before the king dies, after having eaten all the lion's blood; and at length he grows dark and dry like lamp-black; then the fire may be increased one degree; for the sweat of the lion, which was given him to eat before the glass was shut, has now united with him, and

is imbibed, or soaked up, if it was rightly proportioned; but if there was too much moisture, it will be the longer in drying, and if it was not sufficiently wet, the child will die of thirst.

Imbibe six times with eight days between each, and then in six weeks in the sealed glass, blackness will appear, and pass away till all is white; this may be fermented for the white stone, or otherwise proceed to the red by continuation of the fire;—then ferment the red powder with pure gold, but the secret is to take the thing that began the work; join luna and the blood of the green lion as at first, and with it ferment the white or red, one to four, without cooling the matters, and seal the glass again till you see the black, white, and red. There is no better multiplication than to repeat the work of the ferment.

A child may understand this as well as the wisest man: we are sorry, however, to differ from this author on the necessity of repeating the work of the ferment, for the purpose of multiplication; whereas, says a brother adept—

The philosophers made proportions, divers manner of ways, but the best proportion is this: let one part be cast upon an *hundred parts of mercury*, cleansed from all its impurities; and it will all become medicine, or elixir; and this is the second medicine: which projected upon a *thousand parts*, converts it all into good sol, or luna. Cast one part of this second medicine upon an hundred of mercury prepared, and it will all become medicine, and this is the third medicine, or elixir of the third degree, which will project upon *ten thousand parts* of another body, and transmute it wholly into fine sol or luna. Again, every part of this third medicine being cast upon an *hundred parts of prepared mercury*, it will all become medicine of the fourth degree, and it will transmute *ten hundred thousand times its own quantity of another metal* into fine sol or luna, according as your fermentation was made. Now these second, third, and fourth medicines may be so often dissolved, sublimed, and subtilized, till they receive far greater virtues and powers, and may after the same manner be multiplied infinitely.

What an inexhaustible mine of wealth does this open to the simplest souls among the sons of men! Who, now, is poor from necessity? who from his stars? who from any other cause than his own wilful ignorance, and most astonishing obstinacy,—merely because he will not study the infallible principles of this delightful science. Is it possible to have

patience any longer with those dolts and ninnies, who refuse to co-operate in so good a work? Neither is mercury *absolutely* necessary; for Raymond Lully, in King Edward's time, "converted in the Tower of London twenty-two tons weight of quicksilver, *lead*, and *tin*, into gold:"—afterwards employed in the famous *rose noble*; the purest of all our coins!

Nor is this all: for Arnold de Villeneuve testifies "*the genuine conversion at Rome* [they are famous for "conversions" at Rome] *of iron bars into pure gold*." If this does not satisfy our readers, we can but lament that they should be less tractable than that obdurate metal: however, their time may come; and that it may, we warrant the hearty supplications of Messrs. Lackington, Allen, and Co.: whose modesty in charging only *half-a-guinea* for a performance so precious, is proof enough that our day also may boast of its conversions:—who, then, need despair? who would any longer refrain from the *Magnum Opus*; or continue a stranger to the Alchemystical operations of—permutation—illumination—exaltation—incorporation—and sublimation. "Close up thy vessel, and pursue to the end," say the learned:—shall the dubious dare to ask, "to what end?"

The Reformers Vindicated; or, a few plain reasons why the present Constitution of these Realms ought to be immediately abolished. By a Liveryman of London. Price 1s. 6d. Stockdale, London. 1815.

Dean Swift would have made a much better thing of this subject than the present writer has made of it; for irony is like every other keen weapon, extremely difficult to guide; yet, unless it be keen it is nothing.

The thought strikes us, that it is in the power of the author, or of his connection, to do the nation a good service, by furnishing the *real* history of the reformers, and of the reformations intended and attempted, by the Jacobin clubs, which were so notorious some years ago. There is a great deal of private history attached to them; and the parties who could make disclosures, are quitting the scene

of things according to the course of nature, and in a short time few will remain. Punishment attaches not to the dead; and those who are living have it in their power, by confessions which no longer compromise their safety, to make some kind of amends to their country.

Were this history truly opened—and we know some who are able to open it—it would do more toward teaching John Bull the danger of following demagogues, than all the supposed or fancied occasions of speechification, whether for or against. It would be felt as a home stroke—if it did not absolutely cut all Gallic interference between the Continent and the British islands.

The Cross-Bath Guide; being the correspondence of a respectable Family upon the subject of a late unexpected dispensation of honours. Collected by Sir Joseph Cheakill, K. F. K. S. &c. 12mo. price 3s. 6d. Underwood, London. 1815.

Anstey's "*Bath Guide*" has given rise to many imitators; the present *poet* adds one to the number. He relates the festivities consequent on the distinctions bestowed in the family of a citizen, who after seeing his son included in the late extension of the Order of the Bath, and himself made a Baronet, becomes bankrupt, and appears as such in the same gazette as announces his new honour.

Anstey drew from life; and his satire is general on the foibles of life, while his characters were intelligible portraits to those who knew the subjects of them. This writer does not draw from life, but from spleen; why contribute to depreciate a political measure, of which it may be said, at least, that it connects with "the cheap defence of nations?" Will his *tit-up-a-tit-up* strains, persuade the public, that military honours are not essential rewards to military men?

There are follies enough in the world, —unquestionable follies—free to the pen of every writer of discernment;—but whoever commits them to poetry should take good care that in exposing abroad follies he do not expose a much greater folly at home.

The Right to Church Property Secured, and Commutation of Tythes Vindicated, in a Letter to the Rev. W. Coxe, Archdeacon of Wilts. 8vo. pp. 41. Highley, London. 1815.

A very difficult subject in the opinion of those best acquainted with the statutes to which it has given occasion; but free from all difficulty, in the mind of this writer, who appears to be treating on the question, in a series of essays. His proposition is—

Government has already, on the books of the property tax, certain data whereby the value of tythe may be generally estimated. Could this be depended upon as exact, a most simple progress would complete the proceeding. This might be shortly as follows. Take the sum of the value of a certain number of years back—say three years, and divide this by three, to obtain the average value. Then take the prices of corn from the *Gazette*, for the corresponding three years, and by dividing them also in the same way, obtain the average of corn prices. The question then is, to calculate how much corn, each portion of tythe, above estimated in money, would purchase at these prices and the quantities thus fixed, being registered, would remain for all time coming, to be reckoned the commuted tythe of the respective subjects.

Now, the fixing this commutation in money for all time coming, recalls to mind those numerous endowments which in time past have been fixed in money; and leads to the enquiry—What is their present state?—

For instance, a certain chapel was endowed some centuries ago with a stipend of *ten pounds* per annum;—at that time a plentiful income, quite sufficient, with perhaps something over, to enable the priest to exercise hospitality; what is the state of that chapel at present? is ten pounds a sufficient maintenance? The question answers itself; and, if there be any doubt, ask the dis-enters, who have almost universally raised the income of their ministers, and the subscriptions for their seats. What has been, will continue to be: and a hundred years hence money and the products of land may be at as great variance as they now are, compared with a hundred years back:—if so, what becomes of the fixed value of any stipend

in money for all time coming? especially when proposed as a broad and universal proceeding?

Eutropii Historiæ Romanæ libri Septem: cum notis Anglicis et Questionibus, ad erudiendam Juventutem Historia Geographiæque Antiqua accommodatus. Studio C. Bradley. Longman and Co. London. 1815.

The History of Eutropius, being an abridgment, is susceptible of considerable illustration by notes, they supplying those omissions which naturally controul an abridgment. Mr. B's. continued notes at the foot of each page form a commentary very proper for this purpose, and in general are well executed; but some appear to us to be rather disfigured. For instance, Jerusalem is said to be called by its present possessors *Chutz* or *Gotz*. Who can recognize in these uncouth terms the *Al-Kuds*, or "Holy City," of the modern Arabs?—yet is this the very appellation given to Jerusalem by St. Matthew, and possibly was so, long before Moses. When the Euphrates is said to rise in Mount Taurus, &c. and to flow into the Persian gulph, the direction in which it flows (southerly) should be added, for the benefit of youth: nor would the latitude and longitude have been misapplied, either of Bagdad, or of the river's mouth. To many ancient names of cities Mr. B. has added the modern names: why not to all?—These defects may be corrected with ease in another edition. The Historical and Geographical Questions are very proper, and instructive.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

Mr. Huish's scientific Treatise on the Culture and Management of Bees is in the press, and will appear early in May.

In a few weeks will be published in 8vo.

price 10s. 6d. in boards, the third edition, greatly improved and enlarged, of Drury's *National Discoveries in Agriculture*.

ANCIENT ENGLISH LITERATURE
REPRINTED.

Messrs. Roden and Craske, Stamford, propose to republish, in a post 4to. volume, "*Pierce Penilesse his Supplication to the Diuel*," by Thomas Nash, Gent. To be printed from the Edition of Abel Seifs in 1592, collated with that of R. Jhones of the same date. The Reprint will be limited to one hundred copies, and will be accompanied with a Biographical and Literary Introduction, by Octavius Gilchrist, Esq. F.S.A. Subscribers names received by Longman, and Co. Triphook, and Murray.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of President Edwards, originally written by Dr. Hopkins of America, revised and improved, with occasional notes, by the late Dr. Williams of Rotherham, will be published next month, in a duodecimo volume.

FINE ARTS.

Speedily will be published, in 4to. An Inquiry into the Origin and Early History of Engraving, on Copper and in Wood; with an Account of the most ancient Engravers and their Works, from the earliest period to the middle of the Sixteenth Century; comprising Observations on some of the First Books ornamented with Wood cuts. By William Young Ottley, F. S. A. The work will be illustrated by numerous facsimiles of scarce and interesting specimens of the art, and will be further enriched by impressions taken from some of the original blocks engraved by Albert Durer. Fifty copies, with proof impressions of the plates, are printing, of the same size as the large paper copies of Dibdin's edition of Ames and Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities*.

Preparing for publication, Three Engravings of the Bust of Shakspeare, from his Monument at Stratford-upon-Avon; accompanied by an Essay on the Life and Writings of England's Bard. In the winter of 1814, Mr. George Bullock of Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, made a careful and elaborate Cast of the Bust at Stratford, under peculiar and very advantageous circumstances; and it is intended to publish three different Prints from it:—viz. 1. a full Face; 2. a three-quarter Face; and, 3. a Profile. These varied views will represent the whole contour and character of the head and face: and such are the strongly-marked peculiarities of these, and of the Poet, that it is almost the bounden duty of the artist and the author to preserve and disseminate accurate representations of the one, and every authentic memorial of the other. Besides the three Portraits, two or three Wood Cuts

will be introduced, directly connected with the subject. These prints will be engraved in the best style, by artists of eminent talents, from pictures by Thomas Phillips, Esq. R.A. and Henry Richter, Esq. It is also intended to publish a few Casts of the Best: some of which will be the full size of the original, and others merely of the head and shoulders. These Portraits, with the Memoir, will be published in quarto; and only a small number will be worked: all of which shall be fair and good impressions. There will be one hundred and fifty Proofs on India Paper, Imperial 4to. at Three Guineas each. The remainder will be worked on Medium 4to. at 1l. 11s. 6d. each.

GEOGRAPHY.

Mr. James Wyld will soon publish, on one large sheet, a Map of the World, exhibiting at one view the extent, population, and religion of each country.

Mr. Edmund Boyce will shortly publish *The Belgian Traveller*; or a Guide through the kingdom of the United Netherlands; containing an account of its history, character, customs, natural productions, and commerce; a correct description of every principal town, its population, trade, curiosities, and principal inns, and the time, and mode of conveyance, from place to place, containing all that can interest the merchant or the traveller; to which is prefixed a large and correct Map, including the post roads, cross roads, and post stations.

HISTORY.

Mr. Robert Thompson has in the press, a Sketch of the French Revolution, including the eventful period from 1789 to the downfall of Bonaparte, with many interesting anecdotes.

Marshal de Vaudencourt is preparing an Account of the Russian Campaign, 1812.

A History of the Conspiracies formed against Bonaparte, or the Secret Chronicle of France and Italy, from 1797 to 1814, is printing both in French and English, in three 8vo. volumes.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Mr. Toone, author of the *Magistrate's Manual*, will publish in the course of this month, a *Practical Guide to the Overseers of the Poor*, in the execution of their office, with precedents incidental thereto.

MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURES.

Preparing for publication, by Robertson Buchanan, civil engineer, *A Treatise on the Economy of Fuel and Management of Heat*, especially as it relates to heating and drying by means of steam. In four parts. 1. On the effects of heat, the means of measuring it, the comparative quantity of heat produced by different kinds of fuel, gas light, &c. 2. On heating mills, dwelling-houses, baths,

and public buildings. 3. On drying and heating by steam. 4. Miscellaneous observations, with many useful tables, illustrated by plates. With an Appendix, containing Observations on open fires, stoves, heated air, lime-kilns, &c.

Also, by the same author, A Treatise on the Building, or Architecture, of Water-wheels; containing detailed descriptions of their component parts, and descriptions of a great variety of Water-wheels, with practical observations, and, in some cases, particular specifications for the direction of workmen, and the calculation of estimates. With many useful tables. Intended more particularly for the use of millwrights, and students of mechanical drawing. To which is added, a Treatise on machinery for propelling vessels, especially steam-boats. Fully illustrated by plates.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Sir James Fellowes intends publishing shortly, some Reports on the Pestilential Fever of Spain; being the result, of his observation and enquiries into the origin and progress of that disorder in Andalusia in 1600, during a residence of five years in that country; and a particular detailed account will be given of the fatal Epidemic at Gibraltar in 1804, and of the two last at Cadiz in 1810 and 1813.

METAPHYSICS.

Mr. Duncan, author of the Essay on Genius, has in the press a work entitled The Philosophy of Human Nature. This treatise relates chiefly to morals; but besides giving a complete view of the subject expressed in the title, Part II. will contain a new theory intended to explain all human interests.

MISCELLANIES.

Speedily will appear, Display, a Tale for Young Persons, by Miss Jane Taylor, one of the authors of Original Poems for Infant Minds.

M. De Lewis is preparing for publication, in English and French, in two 8vo. volumes, England at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, after the manner of Mad. de Staël.

Paris Chit Chat, or a View of the Society, Manners, Customs, Literature, and Amusements of the Parisians, will soon appear in two duodecimo volumes.

Mr. Belslam has in the press, Five Letters to the Bishop of London, respecting some charges against the Unitarians in his Lordship's primary Charge.

Mr. C. Blunt, optician, is preparing for the press, a Descriptive Essay on the Magic Lantern, with many plates and wood cuts, and an account of the various instruments and contrivances for exhibiting optical deceptions.

A. F. Tytler, Esq. son of Lord Woodhouselee, has in the press, in 8vo. a work on the

Duties of the East-India Company's Civil Servants.

The Memoirs and Confessions of Thomas Ashe, Esq. author of the Spirit of the Book, will speedily appear in three volumes. This work will exhibit some most curious facts relative to the Princess of Wales and other distinguished characters.

Mr. Colburn will shortly publish two works from the pen of the celebrated De Chateaubriand: one is entitled Recollections of Italy, England, and America; the subject of the other is the Revolutions of Empires.

NOVELS.

Miss Burney, author of Traits of Nature, &c. has in the press, Tales of Fancy.

Mrs. Pinchard, author of the Blind Child, has in the press, the Ward of Delamere, a novel, in three volumes.

The Curse of Ulrica, or the White Cross Knights of Riddarholmere, a Swedish romance, in three volumes, is in the press.

POETRY.

To be published early in this month, elegantly printed in royal 8vo. and ornamented with Capitals and about twenty Portraits, finely engraved on Wood for this express purpose, Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica; or, a Descriptive Catalogue of a singularly rare and rich Collection of Old English Poetry: illustrated by occasional Extracts, with Notes, critical and biographical. The impression on royal 8vo. will be limited to 450, and 50 copies only will be printed on imperial 8vo. with proof Impressions of the Portraits worked on India paper.

Mr. Peter Coxse proposes to publish, in royal 8vo. the Social Day, in four cantos, embellished with twenty-five engravings.

At press, Miscellaneous Poems, by John Byron, M.A. F.R.S. with some account of his life.

Mr. W. Wordsworth will soon publish, in 4to. the White Doe of Rylstone, or the Fate of the Mortons, a poem.

Mr. T. Grinfield, of Trinity college, Cambridge, has a volume of Poems nearly ready for publication.

THEOLOGY.

The Theological Works of Dr. James Arminius, professor of divinity in the University of Leyden, are in the press.

Mr. William Jaques has now in the press, and will publish in a few weeks, a second and improved Edition of his translation of Professor Franck's Guide to the study of the Scriptures, with Notes, Life, &c.

The Devout Communicant, according to the Church of England, with prayers and meditations, and a companion to the Lord's table, is printing in a small volume.

At press, the third edition of the Rev. Dr. Holland's Visitation Sermon: in which the imputation upon the regular clergy, of not

preaching the gospel, is briefly considered. With copious Extracts, chiefly upon the Sec-tarian writers; and notes illustrative of the doctrines of the Church of England.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

General Report of the Agricultural State and Political Circumstances of Scotland. Drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, under the direction of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Founder of the Board of Agriculture. 5 vols. 8vo. with numerous Engravings, and a vol. of Plates in 4to. of Agricultural Implements. 4l. 4s.

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Foreign Literary Gazette.

AUSTRIA.

French Language, versus the German, at Vienna.

The writers of the French journals are extremely unwilling to allow that the French language has suffered any diminution of its usual interest during the Congress at Vienna. They allow that their language is naturally objectionable to some of the German potentates, who wished that German, *only*, should be spoken, in this august assembly. They admit also, that as most of the Sovereigns and Princes being born in Germany, are accustomed from their infancy to the use of the German language, it can occasion no wonder that they should adopt that language in their family parties;—but, say they, they are frequently heard in public to speak French. They add, that the Sovereigns have paid great attention to the French theatre, where French actors have performed in their native tongue: and that, in fact, this theatre, with few novelties (or none) and a moderate share of talents in the company of performers, has met with great success. We conceive from the *retiring* tone of their remarks, that the current of opinion and sentiment runs, to their knowledge, completely against them.

Lutheran-anti-Lutheran, or the Poet converted.

Some time ago, our readers were amused with the report of enormous long tragedies, founded on the life and writings of Luther, which M. Werner, a German dramatist had adapted to the stage of his country.—At this moment, this very M. Werner, occupies the imaginations of the good Christians at Vienna, as much—or nearly as much—as the Congress itself. That assembly indeed, treats on temporals only: M. Werner treats on spirituals. Once he depicted the principles and effects of Lutheranism, with all the powers of his muse, and all the seductive colouring that his imagination could devise or employ.—Now he glows with all the fervour of Catholicism, and horrors upon horrors rise at his command, to enshroud the shade of guilty Luther, in the blackest darkness of despair and eternal night.

The history of his conversion to the Church of Rome, deserves insertion. He had repaired to Vienna for the purpose of amusing himself, some years back. One evening, he was fixed in deep contemplation on those gloomy masses which compose the gothic Cathedral of St. Stephen: suddenly, a door opened—torches glim-

mered;—a priest carried the host in procession to a dying person;—struck with the sight, the poet felt a revolution in his internal sensations; his opinions felt the same revolution, he went to Rome, abjured his Lutheranism, and reconciled himself to the Church, in the Basilica of St. Peter. As an act of penitence and expiation, he passed two years in eremitical seclusion at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. Now returned into Germany, he displays his talent as a preacher, and his sermons—always highly favourable to Catholicism—draw immense crowds. This incident presents a curious whole.—in the morning, at the Church, the city *en masse* listens, admires, and repents: in the evening, at the theatre, the city *en masse* throngs the house, to see the Lutheran tragedies, composed by the same preacher as had moved their very souls in the morning! In vain does he declaim against his own plays: his auditors intent on doing him justice as a poet, become his spectators also;—but in which capacity they most admire him—time will shew, by the consequences.

Several of the foreign Princes have formed part of his congregation. A sepulchral voice, a pale countenance, haggard eyes, and ferid expressions, contribute to announce, in M. Werner, another St. Januarius. He lodges with the order of the Servites; he continues a course of personal discipline, (which in the Church of Rome means scourgings, and other mortifications of the body)—nevertheless, he does not refuse invitations to dinner when affectionately pressed;—and his presence is attributed to the charitable hope of being able to edify the company by his maxims, his observations, his morals; or at least by a living evidence that modern days also may furnish an additional Saint to the Holy Calendar of the most holy Church.

FRANCE.

Exaggeration of colours, in Pictures of the Modern French School.

The Critics who declare their judgment at Paris, on the productions of the French School of the Fine Arts, have lately entered their protest against extreme exaggeration of colours, which predominates in the pictures exhibited in that metropolis. They describe these performances as wonderfully brilliant in point of colours, but remarkably deficient in harmony. They display—not the riches, but the luxury and licence of the palette. This effect is attributed, by some, to the great improvements made within the twenty-five years last past in the manufacture and perfectioning of the colouring pigments employed in the Arts: these are now so pure and brilliant that

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the artists, say they, are deceived into this new species of excess. Whether this cause be the real cause, or whether it be sufficient in itself, to account for the effect complained of, we presume not to judge; but, if any improvements have really been made in the preparation of colours, our colourmen will not fail to take the hint, and maintain their reputation in their Art.

We should rather attribute this false and glaring effect to a perverted taste among the artists; for, the same authority informs us, that in the generality of modern pictures, the principal characters, the chiefs, with their attendants, and their guards, in whatever situation the point of the story may require, always display such shewy colours in the clothing, such beautiful stuffs, &c. that distinction of rank is totally confounded. Never are their vestments suffered to exhibit signs of age, or of service; never are they worn, or faded; neither do they lose their beauty or splendour, in the shade, or in the backgrounds. Not the inhabitants of a palace only, but the labourer with his team, the peasant in his hut, the traveller on whatever road, appear—without exception—all appear in new suits—in clothes fresh from the hand of the taylor, whether introduced into history, common life, or landscape. The mention of this gross impropriety is caution sufficient to our artists to avoid it.

Literary Labours: Pedestrianism.

M. Thiebaut de Berneaud, one of the librarians at the Mazarine Library, has been during several years employed in bringing forward a translation of the work of Theophrastus, on the *History of Plants*. He has used whatever MSS. of reputation he could obtain access to; and to render his labours more correct, he has travelled *on foot*, in Italy, not less than seven years, in different places; during which pedestrian excursions, he has collected many valuable additions to the stores of his knowledge. In fact, this appears to be at the same time a spirited method of doing justice to a botanical subject; and the most promising of any, to obtain correct ideas in reference to the labours of antiquity, aided by the force of modern system, and recent discoveries.

M. Deburc, the bookseller, at Paris, has lately published, in two volumes, octavo, *L'Egypte sous les Pharaons*, &c. Egypt under the Pharaohs, or Researches into the Geography, Religion, Language, Writings, and History of Egypt, before the invasion of Cambyse; by M. Champollion, jun. of Grenoble. These two volumes contain only the *geography*, the others are in progress. The author has deeply studied the Coptic or Egyptian language; and has

availed himself of all the Coptic MSS. in the Royal Library at Paris. The work, when complete, is expected to be replete with uncommon erudition.

M. Gosselin's work on the systematic and positive Geography of the Ancients, is completed in two large quartos, with forty maps and plans.

GERMANY.

Jahrbuch der Staatsarzneikunde, &c.—

Annals of legal Medicine, published by J. H. Kopp. The sixth year of publication. This work appears yearly, and contains matter both curious and interesting. It is divided into two principal parts, one of them allotted to the preservation of such Essays as the Author deems worthy of his purpose; the other presents the history of Medicine, and its progress as a Science. The whole is arranged under four divisions: Medical Organization; Medical Police; Veterinary Police; and legal regulations of Medicine.

This volume contains an interesting Memoir on Medical Police; and on the influence of leading men (especially Physician to Sovereigns,) on the Medical organization of a country, including also the duties of government on the subject: this is by M. de Wedekind, first Physician to the Grand Duke of Hesse.

The Volume concludes with notices of discoveries, more or less interesting, made in the Medical Art, during the year 1813.

The bookseller Baumgaertner, at Leipzig, announces a German Encyclopedia, or complete Dictionary of arts and sciences; the basis of which is professedly Nicholson's British Encyclopedia.—Many of the German literati have associated to render this work as suitable as possible to their countrymen, and to enrich it with much additional matter. The work will be accompanied by a great number of plates, and will appear successively in volumes.

GREECE.

His Holiness the Patriarch of Constantinople (Kyrillos, a native of Adrianople) formerly Archbishop of Iconium, has published at Vienna, under the superintendence of the Archimandrite Anthimos Gazi, a large map of Iconium, laid down by himself. This map is on a large scale, and contains the ancient as well as modern names of places. His Holiness, besides a profound acquaintance with the language, geography, and antiquities of Greece, speaks several other languages.

The society mentioned in our last, called *Helleniki Hetairia tôn Philomousôn*, already contains many learned members, Greeks and Europeans. The Hon. Mr. North has

been unanimously named the first President of this rising institution. Many ecclesiastics have also enrolled themselves among the members, and support the interests of the society with zeal. The sittings at Athens are held weekly, in a large monastery, situated in one of the handsomest parts of the town, the superior of which (*o Hegoumenos*) is reckoned among the sincerest friends to the muses.

Dr. Dyonisius Pirro, of Thessaly, has published a new Hydrographical Chart, entitled *Possidon, or Neptune*. It is in the Greek and French languages, and represents the Black Sea, the Archipelago, the Adriatic, the Mediterranean, the Western Coasts of Europe, England, and the Atlantic, to the coast of America. An explanatory memoir accompanies it.

M. Petrouzopaulo, of Leucadia, a learned patriot, has lately published at Florence a work on the *Antiquities and History of the Leucadian Islands*, so famous among the ancients. He possesses a cabinet of medals, rich as those struck at Leucadia, also a considerable number of inscriptions.

HUNGARY.

A new Journal in the Hungarian language in Quarto, commenced with the year 1814. It is published weekly at Vienna, and treats on moral and domestic economy. It is called *Xorai pazda*, the Patriotic Economist; and justifies its title by its contents. It is conducted by M. Fr. Petke de Kis Szanto.*

ITALY.

Sig. Cancellari, one of the most learned Antiquaries of Rome, published some time ago a very curious work, which he entitled *Le Sette Cose fatali di Roma Antica*; the Seven things fatal to Ancient Rome. They are, he says, 1. the needle of the Mother of the Gods. 2. The Quadriga, or chariot of four horses of Creta de Veienti. 3. the Ashes of Ocreates. 4. the Sceptre of Priam. 5. the Veil of Ilium. 6. the Sacred Shields. 7. the Palladium. Sig. C. also illustrates three other things fatal to Tröy; as, the death of Troilus, grandson of King Priam; with the introduction of the wooden horse, by the Scean gate; also, the carrying away of the white horses of Rhesus, king of Thrace, with the bow and arrows left by Hercules with Philoctetes. An explication of the mysterious powers attributed to the numbers three and seven, concludes the work.

Whether there be any thing ominous in these numbers, we pretend not to say; but we remember a Pasquinade current in Rome, which found similar misfortunes in the number Six. It was in these words:

In Sexto semper infelix fuit Roma.

The allusions it included extended from Tarquin the Sixth to Pope Pius the Sixth, the Pontiff then reigning on the Apostolical throne; to whom it was more immediately addressed.

The Abbé Carroni has published his *Observations made during a journey in Transylvania*; with his remarks on the Wallachians and the Bohemians (gypsies,) including also considerations on the dialects and languages of those people; in which he supports the opinion of writers who derive the Wallachian from the latin, and that of the Bohemians (gypsies) as a dialect from Hindoostan. His volume is entitled *Carroni in Dacia. Mæ Observazioni locali, nazionali, &c.* 1 vol. 8vo. Milan.

The *Saggio di Poesie*, or Attempts at Poetry, by *Giulio Geronimo*, of Naples, 1 vol. 8vo. are spoken of as being among the best Odes and Poems, chiefly Anacreontic, which have appeared in Modern Italy. The Odes of the Abbé Giovanni Melli, one of the most distinguished Poets of Sicily, are added to those of Sig. Geronimo.

The Academy of the Italian language and literature, at Florence, has been employed during some years in publishing or patronizing various works relative to the improvement, or perfecting, of the Italian tongue. One of the principal is entitled *Elenco di Alcune Parole oggi in frequente uso, le quali non sono ne' vocabulari Italiani*. 1 vol. 8vo. Milan.

POLAND.

The first volume of a general history of the literature of Poland, by Felix Bentkowski, has been lately published at Warsaw. The work is preceded by an introduction, in which the State of Literature in Poland is considered, as well generally, as more particularly.

The history is divided into periods, in the first section; and describes the most ancient documents known to be extant in the Polish language, including notices of authors who have written in this language. The second section is devoted to the history of Poetry and Eloquence. The second volume will contain the history of literature, of philosophy, of jurisprudence, of mathematical studies, of natural history, natural philosophy, &c. We are glad to see Poland raising her head on the subject of Literature; it is truly honourable to the author who attempts the task, and to his country which furnishes the means and materials.

PRUSSIA.

A map of the seat of war in the years 1813. 1814, on two sheets, is in a forward state of preparation by the best engravers

of Berlin. Each sheet is three feet two inches high, by two feet eight inches wide. It will contain representations of all the battles, actions, sieges, &c. from the beginning of the war to the affair at Paris. The plates will be accompanied by an historical commentary in two volumes octavo.

The text will be translated, and published at the same time in English and French. The best edition will be printed on English paper; but there will be a cheaper edition on German paper, at half the price of the former, or two Frederics *d'or*.

History of the War in the Tyrol.

When the inhabitants of the Tyrol resisted the aggressions of the French, and defended their country, as became freemen, some years ago, our countrymen throughout Britain, were deeply interested in their favour. The history of that war has lately been published at Berlin, by J. L. S. Batholdy, in 1 vol. 8vo. under the title of *Der Krieg der Tyroler, &c.* The History of the Tyrolese War. The two first chapters comprise a description of the geographical situation, the productions, the commerce, and the constitution of the Tyrol: including the character, manners, and customs of the inhabitants, with explanation of the influence of these circumstances in the insurrectional war.

The chiefs were mostly peasants possessed of some property, and following the trade of inn-keeper, or publican, by which calling, they became acquainted with many among their countrymen. Few among them could read and write.

The most conspicuous was André Hofer, publican in the valley of Passeyk, Joseph Spekbacher, an Agriculturist of Rynn, and Haspinger, a Capuchin brother.

The object of the insurrection was to avoid becoming subject to the dominion of Bavaria, and to maintain the former relation of the country with Austria, which power, sent the Marquis de Chasteler to direct the operations, and organize the population. This was extremely difficult; and to form them into battalions was scarcely possible; these independent marksmen were much more strongly inclined to go together in troops of their own formation, and to fight in straggling parties, conducted by their own inclinations, and by chiefs of their own choosing.

The Bavarians, repulsed at first, returned with greater force, and avenged themselves in the most dreadful manner. The Austrian General was defeated, and obliged by the events of the war in Italy to abandon the Tyrol.

The Tyrolese who had repulsed the Ba-

varians, were at length attacked by a corps of the French army, commanded by Marshal Lefevre, who entered Inspruck, May 19, 1809, but was obliged by a defeat he suffered on Mount Isel, on the 29th, to retreat and after several bloody actions to evacuate the Tyrol, except the fortress of Kuffstein.

It was at the battle on Mount Isel, that André Hofer fought in person in the midst of the throng, while his two companions in arms, Spekbacher, and the Capuchin Haspinger, distinguished themselves by the greatest intrepidity. Before the battle the Capuchin performed mass, and then put himself at the head of his troops. The action lasted with incredible fury from six o'clock in the morning, till very far into the following night.

The Tyrol being relieved from the presence of the enemy by the retreat of Marshal Lefevre, a new army of French and Bavarians, attempted an invasion, and the combats began to assume the character of rage and fury, when the news was received of the peace concluded at Vienna, by which Austria renounced the Tyrol. This threw the Tyrolese into utter consternation: yet their chiefs, informed, or uninformed, continued their warlike operations. The Capuchin Haspinger proposed even to invade the country around Salzburg, to proclaim an insurrection, and to extend their views by Carinthia, and Styria, to the gates of Vienna. These offensive operations of the three chiefs, notwithstanding the peace, were deemed rebellion, and caused their ruin. They were out-lawed, and obliged to seek security in flight. Hofer withdrew to the mountains, where he was discovered by a party of French, was taken to Mantua, and there was shot. He had received from Austria the title of Commander-in-Chief in the Tyrol; a chain of gold with the medal of honour, and the sum of 3,000 ducats for his operations. Of the two other chiefs, Spekbacher contrived, after incredible labours and dangers, to arrive safe at Vienna; where he subsisted on the produce of a small landed property. As to the Capuchin, not choosing to trust to the amnesty proclaimed by the French, and pursued by the reproaches of the peasants who accused him of abandoning them, he escaped in November 1810, into Italy, and from thence to Vienna; where he obtained a small pension.

To this History several documents are annexed, as letters, orders issued by Hofer, &c. The most deserving of notice is an extract from the reports concerning the colony of Koenigsgrade, founded on the frontiers of Turkey, as a residence for such

Tyrolese as had forsaken their country, because it was delivered into the power of their enemies.

RUSSIA.

Dr. Hamel of Petersburg, sent to England, has transmitted to the minister of the interior in Russia, particulars of a new method of converting dead animal flesh into a species of animal wax, resembling spermaceti.

Dr. Schaeffers, physician at Petersburg, has been nominated to the station of naturalist to the new expedition prepared by Russia for a second voyage round the world, understood to be commanded by Capt. Krusenstern. Dr. Schaeffers, and several other persons designated to form part of this expedition are arrived in London.

We formerly noticed the departure of the ship *Souarrow*, from Portsmouth, in June 1814, with supplies to the Russian colonies on the north west coast of America. This vessel, it is known, had orders to endeavour to find a passage homeward by the way of Behring's Straits, and the Frozen Ocean: in short, to find a course, if possible, to Archangel, whether by the American continent, or by the Asiatic continent, Siberia, &c.

SPAIN.

Sermon remarkably popular—if judged by its circulation.

The seventh edition of a Sermon preached at Cadiz, by Father Blasius Ostolaza, has issued from the Spanish press! Whether this necessity for such almost unprecedented exertions to supply the public demand be owing to the intrinsic excellence of the Rev. Father's composition, to the energy of his language, or to the interest involved in his subject; the world, perhaps, will be better able to judge after the fury of perusal is somewhat cooled. If all sermons published in Spain are read with equal avidity—what a wonderful idea does this simple fact afford of the piety of the Peninsula!—

And truly the Spanish nation ought to be pious, if it bears any proportion to the exuberant piety of their Sovereign—on which, the Reverend Father Blasius Ostolaza enlarges, with wonderful delight, and more than miraculous unction. He describes the occupation of Ferdinand VII. at Valencia.—That Sovereign, he informs us, passed a part of the morning in prayers, confessions, and exercises of piety.—Then he directed his devotion to—the *embroidering of a silk gown and petticoat to adorn the image of the Holy Virgin!!!* His devotion did not go unrewarded; for falling asleep, after the fatigue of his labours, the Virgin appeared to him in a dream, described herself as highly gratified by his religious

attentions; and promised him a speedy re-establishment on his throne! Father Blasius Ostolaza, narrates further, that the heavenly Virgin was not without earthly rivals; for certain French *demoiselles*—Parisians, beyond all doubt or denial—not of the most devout description, nor intent on the good of the church, were suspected by the pious father of meditating an ungodly effect of their charms on the saintly monarch. Happily the eagle-eyed protector in spirituals of this exemplary Sovereign, discovered the snare—repelled him from the toils—promptly administered spiritual assistance, and kept his pupil faithful to the Queen of Heaven!!!

It is but fair that in a sermon preached and published to acquaint the Spaniards with the religious propensities of their King, the good father who preached the sermon, and who presided so felicitously over the royal conscience, should say something of himself: what an honour is such a man to his Convent! to his Order!—Well, we do not wonder—nor the reader, by this time, that his sermon has reached the seventh edition. It cannot be as a *satire* that this performance is so popular, whatever some may pretend to fancy—for the Reverend Father Blasius Ostolaza, is beyond denial, Confessor and Director to Ferdinand VII.; and these particulars are given as proofs of piety, in a sermon, preached and published by him *ex officio*.

M. Llorente presented, soon after the abolition of the Inquisition in 1808, a Memoir to the Royal Academy of History in Madrid, which was printed by that Institution under the title of "*Memoria Historica sobre qual ha sido l'opinion nacional de Espagna, acerca del tribunal de la Inquisicion.*" This publication gave such general satisfaction, that all the papers and documents in the Archives of the Inquisition were entrusted to the author, for a work, which he had undertaken, "*Annals of the Inquisition of Spain,*" in which he had collected a great number of curious facts, that had been either unnoticed or misrepresented. The first volume was printed in 1812, and the second in 1813. But the recent changes in Spain, though conducive to the peace of that country in general, have, unfortunately for the cause of freedom, justice, and humanity, restored the Inquisition, and opposed the publication of the work. The author, obliged to change his plan, proposes to write his History in French, and to publish it in Paris. He will now beat liberty to add a considerable number of facts and observations, which it would have been impolitic to insert in his original work, in the Spanish language.

**INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE
FROM THE
BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.**

CALCUTTA.

THE first place is certainly due to the rejoicings in this distant part of the world, on account of the peace agreed to, and established in Europe. What extensive consequences have attended that beneficent and humane proceeding!

The 12th of August, being the Prince Regent's birth-day, was fixed on, by general consent, in most places, as well as by the Government, for celebrating this happy event.

AT CALCUTTA,

The anniversary was observed with the regular formalities. The troops were reviewed, &c. &c. in the evening a grand entertainment, &c. but the most novel, and most distinguishing attractions, were the illuminations, which in the principal streets were grand, and in all were general. The weather, was at best, dubious. But the *natural* masquerade that took place on this occasion, by the intermixture of natives and strangers, Europeans and Hindoos, Castes of every colour and tribe, in carriages of all constructions, and in all possible diversities of appearance, deserves particular attention.

During the whole of the evening, the streets exhibited a most bustling scene, in which all classes of Europeans were mingled with the crowds of natives, who gathered from every quarter to feast their eyes on the splendid exhibition. Their carriages, buggies, or palankeens conveyed many through every street where there were objects to attract particular attention, while others preferred walking at times, in order to examine more fully the objects which presented themselves to their view. The flight of rockets and other fireworks served to diversify the general exhibition, but these were not so general or numerous as to fix particular attention. The whole proceedings of the evening were more animated than was perhaps to have been expected, from the delay that had taken place since the arrival of the intelligence;

and the illumination was more brilliant than could have been anticipated towards the close of the day, when squally appearances to the Eastward, and a partial fall of rain threatened to render another postponement necessary.

The illuminations were partially renewed on the Saturday.

AT COIMBATOUR,

the British inhabitants determined to demonstrate their joy and their loyalty on the same occasion, and on the same day: their arrangements partook still more of the nature of the country in which they were displayed. All classes repaired to the town, where,

Puppet-shows, and every kind of native exhibitions were prepared; such as dancing, singing, juggling, racing, tumbling, lunting, &c. The tip top performers of each class were selected, and were in preparation for "the great, the important day."

A magnificent and spacious Pandal erected for the occasion, and fitted to accommodate 10,000 people, was decorated in the most superb manner in its interior; the achievements of the heroes of the Purana were displayed, with the characters as big as life; and even *Ravana* was obliged "to trip behind the victor's chariot." The multitudes that attended, fully justified the expense of this noble erection.

The celebrated Subabadie so long known in Tanjore and other parts, performed feats of strength and skill scarcely to be surpassed.—He successively balanced upon his chin and his teeth, palankeens, cots, ladders, a bamboo, 50 feet long, and two ploughs at a time:—the oxen, however, were not attached to them.

Soaped pigs, foot races, &c. &c. followed, until dark, when all at once, (as if by magic) the Pandal was illuminated with thousands of lights.

The son of Subabadie disguised as a dancing woman, danced on the edges of two hundred swords, the extreme sharpness of which was satisfactorily ascertained by the company. This surprising feat he performed with considerable grace and activity.

As the clock struck —, a curtain which had hitherto appeared in front was drawn up, and displayed five beautiful transparencies to an admiring crowd—Peace with her olive branch in one hand, and a crown of laurel in the other, was extending her arm to crown the hero, who had assisted in bringing her to the shores

of India.—A correct likeness of the noble Duke, in the act of leading his troops to victory, was accompanied by a half length portrait of the Prince Regent in his robes.

To these, the Hindoo personification of Ganesa, with his elephantine countenance, introduced an herald on an elephant, bearing the white flag of Peace, with the same word written on it, in the Persian and Tamil languages.

FRIDAY, 12th AUGUST, 1814.

A Ryot or Tuffreek Subscription Purse, for all horses bred in Coimbatore, one and a half mile heats, 9 stone.

	Heats.
Odu Odu	1 4 3 3
Jeleda Jaw	2 3 1 3
Godown	4 1 4 1
Boots	3 2 2 4
Traveller	not posted.
Take in	bolled.
Paddy	fell lame
Chowree Moottoo	distanced.
Crab	distanced.

Not content with these amusements, and with the delight derivable from the performances of Odu Odu, Jeleda Jaw, and Chowree Moottoo, the conductors of the festival projected a novelty, probably not to be matched in the world:—no less than a race between all bulls, oxen, and cows—restricted, we believe, to—natives of the district. As might have been expected, the racers, unused to so much whipping and driving, and cutting and spurring, with the true bull spirit of blunder, mistook each other for the cause of all this violence, and fairly vented their feelings in mutual assault. Hence, though the race is described as interesting, the sport was spoiled. Such are the consequences of over-driving the bull family, whether in India, or elsewhere!

THE BEEF STAKES.—For all Bulls, Oxen, or Cows, twice round the course, 3 miles, the winner to have the last animal at the winning post coming in, as his prize; the following cattle started:

Pongal, Shreealey, Gopi, Lutchmi, Vellee Ammay, Parvathy, Sonachellum, Arnagerry, Chokalingum.

This was an interesting race—the riders by some jockeyship having cut across the course. Great skill was shown by Arnagery's rider, but Chokalingum pressed him, and at the turn they both turned to and be-

gan to battle it, this might have ended in the discomfiture of the riders, had they not jumped off, in order to lead their cattle in, but in vain. After remounting and a great deal of hard riding, they allswerved off the course, and as it took up too long a time to bring them back to the post, the business was referred to the umpires, who have again referred the matter to an arbitration of butchers, who are supposed to be the most knowing judges on such occasions.

MADRAS,

Exhibited no great novelty, that we can learn; but the Portuguese religion, establishment in the neighbourhood of that city, displayed all its pomp and magnificence, on this occasion:—nevertheless, the host was not carried in public procession (as it might have been) the omission being probably, thought more consistent with decorum, in the midst of a Protestant population, and under a Protestant government.

On Sunday Evening Aug. 14, a grand festival took place at the Cathedral of St. Thome in honor of the late glorious intelligence of the re-establishment of peace in Europe. The Acting Bishop had given previous notice in the public prints of his intention of dedicating that day to a solemn service, on this most important and highly gratifying event, which restores his Prince to the dominions of his forefathers and millions to a repose and happiness, to which the world for years has been a stranger. Illuminations of the different churches began on the Friday preceding—on which evening and on Saturday processions of much form and great grandeur took place, attended by the whole of the Priesthood and the regalia of the different Churches, with the banners of England and Portugal united—the bells ringing and music playing several National and appropriate tunes—the whole conducted with much care, and notwithstanding the pressure from the multitude which attended, the greatest regularity was observed.

On Sunday morning the bells of the different Churches announced the celebration of high Mass—a great proportion of the principal catholic families at the Settlement, were present—a procession took place which far exceeded, both in numbers and effect, those of the preceding evening—the Host was carried with much pomp and solemnity, and was exposed during the whole day on the principal Altar of the Cathedral, before which incense was continually offered. After the procession,

High Mass was celebrated with martial, and other music, attending—when his Excellency the Bishop gave a discourse applicable to the event.

In the evening, the principal inhabitants of the Settlement, Catholic and Protestant, who appeared on this occasion to vie with each other, in celebration of an event, which gives equal joy and happiness to all—attended at the Cathedral, which, both in its interior and exterior exhibited a profusion of brilliant and well arranged lights—which, produced, with the rich hangings of the Altar, and other decorations of the Cathedral, a most admirable effect. It is needless to say, that the Church could not contain a tenth of the people assembled—every arrangement had been made for the accommodation of the fashionable females who were present—by chairs being placed in the choir, and other places—and, with the exception of the heat being somewhat oppressive, no great inconvenience was experienced.

At about half past five o'clock his Excellency the Bishop ascended the pulpit, and began a most excellent oration, taking for his text, the words of the Prophet Isaiah, Chapter 52, verses first and second—“Awake, awake, put on thy strength O Zion, put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem, the holy City; for henceforth there shall no more come unto thee the uncircumcised and the unclean.”

“Shake thyself from the dust, arise, and sit down, O Jerusalem, loose thyself from the bands of thy neck, O captive daughter of Zion.”

After Divine Service a most extensive and brilliant exhibition of fireworks took place facing the Cathedral, which was illuminated from the ground to the top of the building—other partial displays of lights were placed in the front of the several Churches; which tended to shew the attachment and loyalty of his Excellency to the interest of his Prince and Country.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT MADRAS.

Madras, too, had its medley, if not its masquerade, on a later occasion, to which as we do not recollect to have commemorated it in our pages, we assign a place.

The New Year was ushered in according to the usage which obtains in this part of India—and the Town of Madras, as well as Choultry Plain, appeared to be in motion. The principal European Inhabitants paid their New Year's visit to the Judges and Members of Government—and the Native Inhabitants in Hackerys and Palan-

keens and on Horseback, were traversing the plain, in all directions, to offer fruit and flowers, to the respective objects of their regard and veneration.—The scene was rendered more busy by the fantastic groups and processions of the Mussulman part of society, who at the same time, were celebrating their principal festival; and indulging in all the license of the season—and in other places, we witnessed the annual exhibition of the native Portuguese, who parade around Madras, in the supposed costume of the time, to commemorate the first landing in India of Vasco de Gama. In the evening His Majesty's Judges, the Members of Council, and the principal European Inhabitants, had the honour of dining with his Excellency the Governor, at the Banqueting-room of the Government House.

PROCESSION OF JUGGERNAUTH.

The following affords one of those melancholy instances of human depravity and imbecility of mind, which shake the firmest believers in the rectitude and wisdom of our race. We should be glad to think, that the small number of victims immolated to this Moloch, *this time*, was owing to better regulations established, and a check given to this fatal superstition by superior knowledge.

“Juggernaut, June 22, 1814.

“The sights here beggar all description. Though Juggernaut made some progress on the 19th, and has travelled daily ever since, he has not yet reached his country-house, which is about a mile from the temple:—he may perhaps, however, arrive there to-night. His brother is a head of him, and the lady in the rear.—One woman only has devoted herself under the wheels;—and a shocking sight it was. Another, (intending, I believe, also to devote herself), missed the wheels with her body, but had her arm broken. Three have lost their lives by the pressure of the crowd, one of them in the temple and two in the street.

“The place swarms with fakeers and mendicants, whose devices to attract attention are in many instances really ingenious. You see some standing for half the day on their heads, bawling out all the while for alms; some, with their heads entirely covered with earth; some having their eyes filled with mud, and their mouth with straw; some lying in puddles of water; one man with his foot tied to his neck, another with a pot of fire on his belly, and a third enveloped in a net-work made of rope.

"Yesterday evening we witnessed a Sutte. The acting Magistrate alighted, and spoke to the woman: but she said, that she had loved her husband, and was determined to burn with him. The man had died only about seven hours before; and his body was in a pit, at a short distance, filled with burning faggots. She proceeded towards the spot, supported by her two sons and several Brahmins; music playing, during the ceremony. When she came near the pit, she received a vessel (containing offerings, I suppose) from one of the sons, and then advancing from the rest, passed round the place, until she came opposite to her husband, when she threw in the vessel, and presently sprang forward with open arms, embraced the dead body, and soon afterwards expired. The remains of both were subsequently taken up; and the sons having first performed certain ceremonies for each, they were placed on separate piles, and consumed to ashes.

"I am happy to say, that not a life has this year been lost at the barrier, where last year twenty-seven were crushed to death."

"June 28, 1814.—Juggernaut, his brother and sister, all quitted their Garden-house last night, mounted their Rutts again, and this morning have commenced their journey back to the temple in *perfect health*; for you must know that Juggernaut, according to his annual custom, had caught cold, by bathing in the temple at the last full moon; in consequence of which, he shut himself up for a fortnight, and a day or two after he was well enough to see company; and set out on this expedition to his Garden-house for change of air. He accordingly now returns, quite restored."

BENGAL.

STATE OF THE CHAPLANCIES OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY: *with the proportion and condition of the allowances allotted in case of retirement. [Lately re-published.]*

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, addressed to the Government of Fort St. George, dated 9th April, 1805.

Para. 115. "On consideration of our orders of the 25th of July 1798, upon this subject, we are however of opinion, that the retiring pay thereby allowed to Chaplains, is not adequate to the length of service required, and we have agreed to the following alterations in the regulations then established, viz.

That Chaplains after seven years residence in India, be allowed to come to

Europe on furlough, and to receive the pay of Major during such furlough.

The Chaplains who come home for ill health prior to the period of service, shall receive the pay of captain only.

That Chaplains having served ten years at a military station, and after eighteen years service altogether (including three years for a furlough), shall be allowed to retire on the pay of Major.

That Chaplains having served ten years in India, and whose constitutions will not admit of their continuing on service there, for the period required to entitle them to full pay, shall be permitted to retire on the half pay of Major.

That Chaplains whose constitutions will not admit of their continuing in India, for so long a period of ten years, shall be permitted to retire on the half pay of Captain, provided they have served seven years in India.

That no retiring pay be granted to Chaplains who have not served seven years in India.

116. In all instances of application from Chaplains to retire on half pay, the most ample certificates will be required to prove, that real inability from ill health, to continue to serve in India, is the foundation of such applications; and further, that in a pecuniary view, the situations of Chaplains applying to retire, are such as to render the half pay necessary to support them in this country, in a decent and comfortable manner.

117. The testimonials of good conduct required by the 57th Paragraph of our Letter of the 25th of July 1798, are also indispensable, previous to our permitting any Chaplain to retire from our service, on full or half pay.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE.

The following obliging communication, dated the 14th May, from a correspondent at Noncolly, gives an account of a storm in that quarter, which, in point of violence, has not for many years had a parallel in any part of Bengal. The range of the gale however, does not seem to have been very extensive. The following are the particulars communicated:—

"On the 11th instant, this station was visited with the most violent tornado, (if I may use the expression,) that has occurred within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. It began to blow very strong from the South East at day-break, and the gale continued to freshen until 11 o'clock, when its fury became irresistible. After blowing for about 2 hours from the East and South East, the wind veered round by the

North, and returned with redoubled violence, carrying every thing before it. Providentially, it abated at 4 P. M.; for, had it continued during the night, dreadful indeed would have been the consequences. At the cutcherry house, belonging to the Salt Agent, an immense choppah, which was supported by 18 strong pukka pillars, was entirely swept away. Doors and venetians were burst from their fastenings; and great apprehensions were entertained, that the house itself would have yielded to the storm. So much indeed was the cutcherry injured, that all the people were obliged to quit it, and to seek shelter in a new house belonging to the Salt Agent, and inhabited by that gentleman, which was the only building that might be said to have withstood the fury of the elements. Even this did not however entirely escape. Two venetian windows and a panel door were stove in, and the greater part of the eastern ballustrade was swept away.—Trees of fifty years growth were either torn up by the roots, or so shattered as to be with difficulty recognized. The bungalow belonging to the Surgeon of the station, was entirely gutted, and nothing remains but the choppah. All the other bungalows, with the Commissioner's cutcherry, are in ruins. Of the native huts, not one has escaped; and it is hardly possible to picture the scene of ruin and devastation which presented itself the next morning. I will not attempt to describe it:—suffice it to say, that the sternest heart would have ached to witness it. The sea rose upwards of ten feet higher than its usual level, completely inundating the contiguous shores, and causing incalculable mischief; herds of cattle were actually washed away; and it is feared, that many lives have been lost. Accounts are hourly coming in, teeming with statements of public and private loss. The Company will no doubt be considerable losers; as every Salt Golah has sustained more or less damage, and many are entirely destroyed. The havock on the river must have been dreadful indeed. We have as yet heard but of 13 boats, all of which have been totally lost. To give you some further idea of the violence of the gale, I shall merely mention the following circumstance. The Surgeon, (*a stout, athletic man,*) finding his bungalow no longer tenable, thought it advisable to seek a refuge in one of the pukka houses of the station. Scarcely had he quitted the threshold, when he was carried off his legs by a gust of wind, and thrown into a ditch full of water. Having extricated himself with some difficulty, he again started; and after having been repeatedly thrown down

in the paddy fields, he arrived at the cutcherry, just one hour and a half from the time of his setting out; though the distance he had to travel was barely half a mile. Birds were blown to the earth with violence; and choppahs and beams were carried to an incredible distance from the buildings to which they belonged."

PAYMENT OF PRIZE MONEY.

We are happy to inform our military friends, that a distribution of the prize money for property taken in the Mahratta campaigns, of 1803-4-5, is likely to take place in the course of a few days.

NOVEL VOYAGE OF COMMERCIAL ADVENTURE.

May 16.—The past week has been distinguished by an incident altogether novel in the commercial history of this settlement,—the arrival of an English merchantman, on a trading voyage from the West Coast of Spanish America. The ship *Mary Ann* sailed from Portsmouth on the 31st of January 1813, under a special licence from the East India Company for this particular voyage. She had the protection of His Majesty's ship *Aquilon*, as far as the coast of Brazil, where they parted; the *Mary Ann* prosecuting her voyage round Cape Horn to the port of Valparaiso in the Kingdom of Chili. At Valparaiso she arrived on the 28d of June, and was detained there until the 7th of January following, chiefly by the presence of some American cruisers, which infested the coast. All serious ground of apprehension on that score having disappeared, she continued her voyage across the Pacific, touching no where until she made Malacca, where she arrived after a fine run of about three months, and from thence came on to Bengal.

VIOLENT STORM, OCCASIONED BY CHANGE OF MONSOON.

Extract of a letter from Poonah, dated 6th June, 1814.

Yesterday our Monsoon commenced with a violence not often experienced here.

I have felt many heavy squalls at sea, and in several parts of Asia have seen the effects of the commencement of different periodical winds and seasons, but this, for the short period it lasted, exceeded them all.

During its fury, while wind, hail, rain, thunder and lightning all in their utmost strength were contending for superiority, intelligence was brought of the death of three natives who had been killed by lightning. The horrid spectacle that they

presented is but seldom seen, and it is out of the power of language to convey a just idea of the scene. Three persons in the vigour of health instantaneously deprived of existence, their limbs and features burnt and dreadfully distorted and contracted, and the principal bones fleshless, and in many parts their surface even a little scorched.

It appeared upon enquiring of the relatives of the unfortunate sufferers, that, during the height of the storm, to preserve the Chuppa of the house from being blown off, they were inside endeavouring to secure it: the fatal flash struck the three at once, and the roof though soaked with rain was instantly on fire. The Subahdar Peer Mahomed to whom the hut belonged, had his sword close by the door, and I rather think there were two or three muskets and bayonets close by where the lightning first struck, every thing in the hut was reduced to ashes in a few seconds, and the wall on one side completely levelled.

The man was quite distracted, not on account of his pecuniary loss, (though to a soldier that was rather great) but two of the sufferers were his children, a son and a daughter, the former about 18 years of age, the latter 4 years, the third person in the dreadful catastrophe was a horsekeeper who has left a family behind him to lament his loss.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM TIRHOOT.

"July 12, 1814.—On the evening of the 7th current, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a luminous body, resembling a meteor, was observed to traverse the atmosphere from South to North. In passing, it gave so great a light, that the buildings here appeared to be on fire. Immediately afterwards, a great noise was heard, like the firing of cannon. The natives augur no good from this phenomenon. They are beginning to take the alarm; and are preparing themselves for all the horrors of a famine."

CEYLON.

New Article of Commerce.

We have heard, with interest, of a new Article of Commerce, about to be exported from Ceylon to England. It is Cocoa-nut Oil. We suppose it may be shipped there considering the depreciation of the currency and the rate of exchange at 5 shillings the hundred weight.

Palm Oil (we know not if this be the same Article) is quoted at 80 shillings per hundred weight in Europe.

It is true Oil suffers more by wastage in a long voyage than any other article, but,

as the Speculators have got their tonnage very cheap, 7*l.* a ton, on two Government Transports; they may afford to support this loss.

We imagine that it is principally in the manufacture of Soap, that Cocoa-nut Oil may be found useful in England. In this part of the world we all know its value as a very agreeable lamp oil. But at 50 degrees of heat, which is above the medium temperature of Europe, it congeals, and is no longer fitted for this purpose. Some years ago, some ingenious experiments were made in Bombay, by one of the best informed and most scientific men the society of India has been favoured with; under the idea of its being possible to convert Castor Oil into a substance resembling Wax, by means of the Nitric Acid. This Gentleman perfectly succeeded in his principal object, that of hardening the oil, and very good candles were made of it, but from the difficulty attending the bleaching, he failed in making it generally useful.—The progress of chemical knowledge since that period, may perhaps enable some of our Countrymen at home to succeed in a similar attempt with the Cocoa-nut oil.

EARTHQUAKE.

Extract of a letter from Batticaloa, 14th July, 1814.

"Yesterday, about half past 12 o'clock, we experienced a smart shock of an Earthquake: before the vibration was actually felt, we plainly heard a rumbling noise, which seemed to come in a north west direction, and might last about 15 seconds, it resembled the sound of distant carriages over a paved street. The earth then vibrated very perceptibly, for perhaps, 7 or 10 seconds: the tremulous motion was so strong, as to affect even the chairs and tables, and make us leave the house. The sentry under the gateway also felt the motion so strong, that he ran into the open air. The sun was not visible, the sky was close and cloudy; the thermometer at 80*l.* in the shade, and the wind which had been blowing moderately all the morning, became evidently lulled for the moment. I regret that I neglected to ascertain if the river rose, or fell, or in fact, if the water was in any way affected by it.

TRAVELLING STATE OF THE ISLAND.

Columbo, 11th May, 1814.—We learn from Batticalao, that his Excellency, the Governor, and party, arrived there on the night of the 30th ultimo, after a pleasant journey of four days from Trincomale. His Excellency proposed remaining till the 6th, when he would proceed on his route

through the unfrequented district of the Mahagampattoo, and hoped reaching Pal-turpane, the first post from Batticalao on the 12th. *The greater part of his Excellency's tour round the island has been made in a one Horse Chair, being the only instance, but one, of any wheeled carriage having been used on the northern roads for many years, and in fact, they were generally considered impassable.*

The roads have lately been very generally widened and improved, and it is hoped that in the course of a few years they will become if not equal to the fine road from hence to Galle, the greater part of which rivals the turnpikes of England, perfectly practicable and easy for travellers. The several rest houses have in like manner been put into good order, and new ones are building, where the same are considered necessary.

ISLAND OF JAVA.

Benevolence at Batavia.

The following does honour to the liberality and feelings of the town of Batavia: it must be added to the good done by exertions in Europe, though it does not assume the shape of contribution to the assistance of any European Institution.

The sum of 1000 rupees was voted as the subscription of the Society, in aid of the undertaking of the Auxiliary Bible Society in Calcutta, to print a new edition of the Malay Scriptures in the Roman character, for the use of the Native Christians at Amboyna and the Eastern Islands.

WILD BEASTS: COMBATS OF

In our last number we gave some account of the combats of wild beasts, Tigers especially, exhibited by the Emperor of Java, for the amusement of his guests, the Hon. Lieut. Governor, his lady, and suite: as further particulars are come to hand, we now insert them; they contribute to the better understanding of the former. What relation do these bear to the combats anciently exhibited in Rome, and other places, in the days of heathen antiquity? It would not, perhaps, be saying too much to affirm, that contrivances of the same nature as those here described, were employed in the combats exhibited before the Roman Emperors; and that those classical spectacles might be illustrated from these Oriental sports.

Additional Particulars of Combats between a Buffalo and Tigers.

The Tiger seemed to dread his antagonist, and made several efforts to escape, by springing up with almost incredible agility against the paling; the Buffalo pursued him round the enclosure, pushing at him with the utmost force, but was generally foiled by the crouching of the Tiger, he succeeded however in two or three attempts, tossed him from the ground, wounded him mortally, and rendered him incapable of further exertion, while the Buffalo sustained but a few trifling wounds in the neck and legs. A second royal Tiger, more powerful than the last, was now admitted, the Buffalo attacked him with the same spirit, and would have had the same success, but the Tiger avoided him by creeping close along the feet of the paling, from whence he could not be drawn, although every effort was made to irritate him by fire, pointed Bamboos, swords, &c. he was consequently permitted to enter his cage again, and reserved for another exhibition.

Method of conducting Combats between Tigers and other Wild Beasts.

The visitors proceeded to the distance of a few yards, and ascended a stage elevated sufficiently to command with a full view, a square of about a hundred yards each way, formed by about three thousand men carrying spears of from twelve to fifteen feet in length; in the centre of the square were placed four cages containing three royal Tigers of uncommon size, and one Leopard; also two cages made by strong bamboo network, without bottoms, in each of which were several men, whose office was to move about the square, under the protection of their covering (which they conveyed with them) to irritate the Tigers with poles which they pushed at them through the interstices of the cages, whenever they seemed inclined to be inert.

The square was cleared of all persons excepting those above-mentioned, and three others, who were destined to the dangerous office of opening the cages, and setting fire to the combustible substance with which they were covered to prevent the Tigers remaining in them. This service they performed, and retired beyond the line of spears, at a slow pace, which they dared not accelerate in the presence of the Emperor, although the Tigers should have quitted their cages the instant they were opened, and proceeded to attack them.—This danger, however, they fortunately escaped, as three of the Tigers did not quit their shelter till driven out by the flames,

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and the other happily made his charge to a different quarter. The charges of three of the 'Tigers' against the spearmen were desperate, but they were received with the utmost intrepidity, and were almost instantly destroyed. The other shewed no inclination to approach the line of spears, but continued crouching nearly in the centre of the square; the net work frames then advanced, but the utmost exertion of the people within them was insufficient to rouse the animal to attack; the Emperor then ordered a chosen band of about 20 men to advance, which they did with presented spears, and almost instantaneously put the Tiger to death in despite of his violent efforts to escape.

EARTHQUAKE.

On the night between Saturday and Sunday last, the shock of an Earthquake was sensibly felt in Batavia and its environs.—It commenced between 11 and 12 o'clock, and the severest shock was felt a little before midnight.—The back part of a house on the Jacatara road, was thrown down by the violence of the motion.—The rumbling noise which generally accompanies these convulsions of nature, appeared to be much louder in that quarter than towards Ryswick and Weltevreden, and the agitation of the earth proportionably greater.—We are glad to state that no lives were lost, nor have we heard of any further damage beyond that before mentioned.—We understand the motion was perceived at and beyond Buitenzorg.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

Penang, July 9, 1814.

The Honorable the Governor in Council, adverting to the facilities afforded by this island, for the produce of Cotton, and wishing to give every encouragement to those individuals who may be willing to cultivate that highly useful and beneficial article of trade, is pleased, to make public in this advertisement, the following offers of government:

1st.—To those who shall be willing to cultivate the Cotton, Government will allot and portion out, in such quantities, as may be applied for, the waste and mountainous or unoccupied lands of the Honorable Company, on terms which will hold out a reasonable and fair prospect of emolument to the individual.

2d.—As a further important encouragement, government will bind itself to purchase cotton, at 13 Spanish dollars per Pecul, when cleared, and in a state fit for exportation, for the space of five years; allowing the cultivator at the same time,

the privilege of selling it to the best bidder, and also (for a given period) of exporting it free of duty.

3d.—And in order that the want of the necessary funds may be no obstacle to those who may wish to embark in the undertaking, government is willing to make suitable advances for the cultivation of the plant, upon reasonable security.

It will be necessary for those who cultivate the Cotton, to give notice to government, for a year before hand, of the quantity, they intend to deliver on the terms explained, after May 1815, in order that government may be enabled to take up a sufficient quantity of tonnage for the same.

Those individuals who may wish to avail themselves of these offers on the part of government, for the encouraging and carrying into effect, the above desirable object, are desired to make application through the Secretary to government.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

J. COUSENS,

Dep. Sec. to Govt.

Fort Cornwallis, the 25th June, 1814.

This must be admitted, among many other facts, in proof that Government intends to turn its most distant possessions to advantage; and we hope that the plan will be pursued with spirit, whatever events may take place in other parts of the world. The properties of this cotton remain to be known; but we know no reason why it should not equal any in the world; and afford additional supply to the British market.

NEW AQUEDUCT.

We are glad to learn that the Aqueduct which Government had ordered to be constructed at Anjier for the purpose of bringing water from the hills to supply the ships touching at that place, is in a very advanced state of progress, and bids fair to prove of considerable advantage, the water being remarkably fine and clear, and conveyed by means of earthen pipes, quite close to the landing place on the beach, so that boats may receive it with great facility.

Meritorious exploit against desperate Pirates.

By a letter from Banka of the beginning of April, we learn that a most gallant action was fought on the 29th of March, off Pulo Pangan, by Captain Hall, and the crew of the Honorable Company's Cruiser Antelope, who with the ship's boats, as-

sisted by two armed prow, attacked and dispersed an immense fleet of Malay pirate boats, at least 80 in number, taking thirty, of which four sunk after they had struck. The engagement lasted from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. and so desperate was the resistance made by the Malays, that only 14 prisoners were taken alive out of the 80 boats which had been captured. Each of the pirate boats had four small brass guns mounted, and a numerous complement of men. When we recollect the severe loss which ships of war have frequently sustained in taking and destroying vessels of this description, we are at a loss to express our admiration of the skill and gallantry which could have enabled so small a force as that of Captain Hall, to engage successfully with such desperate odds. We are informed that Captain Hall speaks in warm terms of the conduct of his first Lieutenant Mr. Smith, as well as of the rest of his officers and ship's company.

SHEREEF OF MECCA: WAHABEES.

In a late number we hinted at the capture of the Shereef of Mecca, and of his approach toward Constantinople under the ears of a Pacha of the Ottoman Sultan's Court; the particulars of this exploit, with the means employed to effect the capture, deserve notice.

The condition of the Wahabees is not less remarkable: though reduced, they still hold out: diminished, but yet formidable.

Among the communications from the Gulph of Persia, is an account of certain events in Arabia, which seem likely to affect in an important manner, the future course of affairs in that quarter of Asia. We give the statement which has been handed to us, as nearly as we can, in the terms of the original.

"Mahommed Ally Pashah, the Hakeem of Egypt, in the service of the Emperor of Constantinople, having come to Mecca on a pilgrimage, in the month of Zekaudah 1228, formed a design to seize the Shereef Galub. His object was, to take the Shereef alive, and without wounding him; for any violence would have been productive of much bloodshed on both sides. Meanwhile, another Pashah, with divers followers, who had been dispatched to Mecca by the Emperor of Constantinople, arrived at the holy city; and the two Pashahs set to consult and plot together, how they could best effect the seizure of the Shereef; but they could not for some time find the

Shereef alone, so as to accomplish their purpose.

"Now, the Shereef Galub was in correspondence with Suwod Wahabee, and his letters addressed to the Wahabee chief, were intercepted on the road to Durisah, and came into the possession of Mahommed Ally Pashah. After this, the Shereef Galub went one day to the house of God; and Mahommed Ally Pashah, with the other Pashah, and a number of adherents, went there also, and there they saw the Shereef Galub with his three sons. As the latter were coming out of the mosque, they were seized by the Pashahs, who instantly sent them off to Egypt, from thence to be conveyed to Constantinople. The above news became public, on the 6th of Zelhejah.

"From Judda, there is this further intelligence; that above six or seven crores of Rupees in money, besides jewels and other valuables, the property of Shereef Galub, have fallen into the hands of Mahommed Ally Pashah; and that the Pashah has dispatched twenty of his followers, to take possession, immediately on her arrival, of the Shereef's ship, which is expected at Judda from Calcutta.

"Osman Muzafce, of Taef, who was the principal Sirdar in the service of Suwod Wahabee, had been also taken, and sent under custody to Constantinople.

"Lastly, Mahommed Ally Pashah, having completed his pilgrimage, collected a large force, and marched for Durisah, where he arrived after a journey of four days; and, please God, we hope soon to receive news of the capture of Durisah, which is the principal stronghold of the Wahabee.

"Subsequent to the above period, accounts have reached Muscat by the way of Bussorah, which report, that the unfortunate Suwod Wahabee, chief of the Wahabees, died on the 9th of Suffer 1229: that the ceremonies of his funeral had been performed at Durisah; and that his son Abdoollah had been raised to the father's dignities. After what happened, Mecca and Medina will remain at peace."

ISLAND OF MAURITIUS.

BANK CLOSED: STATE OF CREDIT.

"Port Louis, March 10, 1814.

"The state of mercantile credit here, has recently received a severe check, from the sudden abolition of the Government Bank, in consequence of orders from home. This Bank, by the facility which it afforded to all ranks of persons in negotiating their bills, encouraged many, with very limited capitals, to trade to an extent probably

much beyond what they would otherwise have done, and certainly out of all proportion to the quantity of specie actually circulating in the colony. Another Bank, it is true, has been set up; but the only two or three capitalists here, having declined to take any concern in it, or to give currency to its notes, its operations have been necessarily so confined, as to afford very little relief to the community. The consequence is, that the best notes in the place are lying over unpaid; and that, when a bill now becomes due, a man offers you another bill or goods in payment. There is little or no silver to be seen. Such at present is the state of things here."

Such are conveniences, and such the inconveniences of Banks: up to a certain degree, their aid and assistance is useful, and even important: beyond *that*, they tempt speculation, and the consequences are heavily injurious.

Slave Trade Suppressed.

Considerable agitation prevailed at Bourbon, in consequence of the resolute measures adopted by the Government for the suppression of the Slave-trade. Many negroes recently imported, had been released by the interposition of the public authorities.

ISLANDS BETWEEN MAURITIUS AND CEYLON.

Sir,—If you think inserting in your publication, the undermentioned extract taken from the Brig Hope's Log book, will be worth the notice of any of your nautical readers, you have my concurrence for so doing.

I am, Sir, your Obt. Hum. Servt.

WM. MAFLIN, Commander
of the Brig Hope.

I left Port Louis, Isle of France, on the 9th of March, 1814, intending to come the inner passage to Ceylon. I had variable winds and weather until the 28th, being then near an island laid down in the chart called Gallages, kept a very good look out all that night, and in the morning of the 29th at day light, saw the island on the lee bow, bearing North distant about five miles, bore away to the westward of it, that being the leeward side, as the winds was from the North-east. I ran down about a mile distant from the shore, and had no bottom with fifty fathom of line. The island was entirely covered with coconut trees towards the beach. I presently perceived there were two islands joined together by a coral reef, on which the sea broke very high; they appeared to be about a mile from each

other. We presently perceived a human being walking on the beach, and thinking it might be some unfortunate cast away, I hoisted out the boat, and sent her on shore, to find out who the man was,—in the mean time I laid too with the vessel: in about four hours the boat returned, they found the island inhabited by a Frenchman and his family from the Isle of France, with eighty slaves for the purpose of making coconut oil, which they do in great quantity, one hundred and ten wets per day, and a vessel comes from the Isle of France every three months with necessities, and takes away the oil. The Frenchman informed the people in the boat, that a small harbour was on the other side of the island, that is on the east side of it, and if we would come there with the vessel, he would give us good water and stock if we wanted it; accordingly, I made sail to go round the North-west part of the Northernmost island, but found a very strong current setting to the South-west, it was impossible to gain any ground, and although I was only about half a mile from shore, I had no bottom with a fifty fathom line. About 2 P. M. I sent the boat to proceed to the Frenchman's habitation, but they found the current so strong against them, that they did not reach it until midnight: during the night I expected the boat, and kept making signals every hour: at day light, on the 30th, saw nothing of the boat, I became very uneasy thinking she might have passed me in the night. I kept all sail on the vessel in order to keep to windward under the lee of the island, but found we still lost ground, at noon I saw the boat coming round the North point of the island, and a Canoe along with her—we received wood, water, fowls, eggs, and coconuts, and in return, sent him some pieces of Bengal beef, one dozen of Cape wine, a basket of sugar-candy, &c.

As vessels from the French islands in the months of March and April, are almost certain of long passages, and as these islands are very near the Track, it would be worth their while to wood, water, and even to get stock; and besides the coconut is good food for every kind of stock, and likewise for the crew.

There is no anchorage, I believe, until you are very close to the Frenchman's house, on the east side of the Southernmost island, and all vessels ought to be provided with an anchor chain, which take this route among these Coral islands and banks, as it might be the means of saving the vessels coming suddenly on them at night, or being driven upon them by adverse currents.

I make the latitude of these islands 120: 30: longitude 57: 55. I made the variation 7 degrees West, but my azimuth compass was not to be depended upon. The island appeared to be about 15 or 16 miles in circumference, low and full of wood, mostly cocoanut trees, the beach is very white, composed of broken coral, as small as ground pepper.

**SOME REASONS ASSIGNED FOR THE SPEEDY
DECAY OF TIMBER, WHEN EMPLOYED
IN SHIP-BUILDING.**

The rapid state of decay into which the Royal Navy of Britain, has fallen of late years soon after building, with the very short duration of the most valuable vessels, on the average, has given anxiety to all true lovers of their country: the letter annexed affords some hints which may prove profitable on the subject. The different properties of the woods in India, and the opposite effects of the different processes used in preparing them, need no additional remark.

To the Editor,

Sir,

In a late publication it is remarked how much more durable the ships constructed 70 or 80 years ago were, than those built in the present day are, and the numerous causes which have operated to hasten their decay, appear unknown, and hitherto disregarded; but as measures have been adopted to determine the cause which rendered the *Royal William* so lasting, I shall endeavour to explain the reason, although I never saw the ship alluded to; and as any suggestion which may tend to preserve that great national bulwark, the British Navy, from decay, must ever be considered important and interesting, I beg to offer the following observations through the medium of your valuable work.

It would be absurd to imagine, that the British forests do not produce oak of as a good quality at present as formerly, although it is very probable that much timber which had not arrived at proper growth and maturity, has been felled of late for naval purposes, and the timber so employed would, no doubt, be found less durable. But the generally rapid decay of ships constructed at present, cannot be solely ascribed to such a cause, although it may have contributed to it on some occasions.

The shipping built formerly had, in general, much larger scantling than what is built at present, and their planking, as well as every other part, was considerably stouter.

The practice of leaving them on the stocks, as it is termed, to season, for years, was not then adopted, a practice which has contributed, in no small degree, to ruin many of his Majesty's ships, and render them in want of continual repairs, from the successive decay of their different parts.

If the wood require seasoning, let it be done by the operation of fire, which, instead of hastening its decay, will tend to preserve it, under any exposure, but more particularly against the operation of water.

Another great cause for the rapid decay of modern built ships, is the pernicious practice of bending the planks by the previous operation of steam: in consequence of which, the plank is literally boiled, and deprived of that gummy resinous substance essential to its preservation, and nothing but the fibre is left. Its operation to excite decay is more or less on woods possessing acids than oil, and is consequently more injurious to oak timber than teak, as the acid of the oak produces an excessive degree of fermentation, which operates most powerfully to promote rottenness and decay.

The teak timber possessing a large portion of oil, is more capable of resisting the action of steam, and a much slighter degree of fermentation is excited; but it notwithstanding must operate injuriously even on the teak, and in some measure accounts for the superior durability of the ships constructed at Bombay and Surat, over those built at Bengal, as at the former place the planks are all bent by the action of fire, and being thus well charred, are much better adapted for situations under water, than they could possibly be without it; while the invariable practice of bending of planks for shipping at Calcutta, is by the action of steam. One process tends to preserve the timber, and the other to promote its decay; we ought not to be surprised at the different consequences resulting from such a practice.

Another circumstance which facilitated the decay of Bengal built ships was, the introduction of various kinds of timber, but more particularly the sissoo, of which the frames were principally composed; but the rapid decay of that wood having induced the builders to reject it in ships constructed at present, the shipping built at this port may be expected to prove equally durable with what is constructed at Bom-

bay, if the process of bending the plank by fire be adopted.

The Malabar teak timber is very justly considered superior in quality to the timber brought from Rangoon and Java, in consequence of its being all hill timber, whereas the timber brought from Java and Rangoon is from a low, flat country; but if the timber merchants at Rangoon were encouraged to supply hill timber, which might be obtained in any quantity, I imagine it would be found little inferior to the teak from the forests of Malabar. Rajamundry hill teak, from the East side of the Ghauts, in the territories of the Nizam, may also be procured in any quantity, and as the river Godavery affords a ready and expeditious mode of conveying it to Cooringa, it may be brought to Calcutta, at as little expence, as the timber of Malabar incurs in its passage to Bombay. It was formerly usual in the construction of shipping at Bombay, to fill up the dead wood abaft with masonry, a practice which had frequently preserved ships from foundering, and which cannot be too strongly recommended by Your Obedient Servant,

Calcutta, March 29, 1814. MERCATOR.

ON THE WILD ASS OF INDIA, AND PERSIA.

The Wild Ass is a creature so seldom seen by scientific men, and so little known among us, that every opportunity of describing it, or of becoming acquainted with its manners, should be embraced. In general, it inhabits desert plains, and salt marshes of great extent. For the most part it is found in Persia, and on the wilds bordering on that Empire; from which apparently, those described in the annexed communication have wandered, although they may now breed, as the writer describes. A male and female of this species were brought to Petersburg by Professor Gmelin, an account of which was published by Professor Pallas, and may be seen in Rozier's *Journal de Physique*, 1782: or in Taylor's *Scripture Illustrated*, on Job xxxix. 5. with figures.

To the Editor.

Sir,—It is perhaps not generally known that the desert tract called by the natives, "Run," which divides Kattiwar from Kutch, is the resort of the wild Ass, which I have heard people affirm to be found only in the deserts of Persia.—Should the following few remarks appear of sufficient

interest, pray insert them in your excellent publication.

Some time ago taking a ride on the banks of the Run, I discovered, several herds of those curious animals, amounting to sixty or seventy, and wishing to have a nearer view, I galloped towards them, and although mounted on a horse of proved speed, I never could approach nearer than 20 yards, and they did not appear to be at their speed,—A dog which accompanied me was close at their heels, when they turned and pursued him with an angry snorting noise.

This Ass which is by the natives called Khur, (the Persian appellation of that animal), is considerably longer than in its tame state—the body is of an ash colour, which gradually fading, becomes a dirty white under the belly. The ears and shoulder stripe resemble, as far as I could judge, those of the common kind; but its head seemed much longer, and its limbs more roughly and strongly formed. The natives of this country describe the Khur as excessively watchful,—so that it is caught with difficulty.—It breeds on the banks of the Run, and on the salt islands in the centre of that tract.—It browses on the saline and stunted vegetation found in the desert, and in Nov. and Dec. advances into the country in herds of hundreds, to the utter destruction of the grain fields. This animal is accordingly caught in pits; and is found to be fierce and unfameable. They bite and kick in the most dangerous manner, accompanied by the angry snorting, which appears to be their only voice. Their flesh is esteemed good food, by some of the lowest castes of natives, who lie in wait for them near the drinking places. I must not omit to notice a singular idea which is entertained in the country regarding this ass, which is, that the old male castrates many of the male colts of his herd, with his teeth, shortly after they are born; I am not prepared at present to assert that it is the case, but I am told that an entire male is seldom or never killed, therefore they must have been mutilated by some means. From the little I have yet seen of this animal, it appears to resemble in many respects the wild mule found in the Western deserts of Tartary, but should the circumstance of the wild ass being found to inhabit part of India, be of interest to any of your readers, a longer stay among our long-eared neighbours, may afford a further insight into their manners, habits, and customs, three heads of constant and anxious research among our Indian literati.

Camp: Kattiwar.

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CATARACT OF TEQUENDAMA,

IN SPANISH AMERICA.

The following description of one of the wonders of nature is taken from Mr. Walton's Translation of M. Beaujour's "Sketch of the United States of America." The scenery it describes is too sublime to need any apology for presenting it to our readers. It is an addition by Mr. W.

Confessedly sublime and majestic as are the falls of Niagara, they nevertheless do not exceed that of Tequendama, situated on the river Santa Fé de Bogotá, capital of the kingdom of New Granada. At about five miles to the west of that city, stands this stupendous production of nature. To it the road leads through a tall and thick forest. The traveller, at a great distance, hears the dash and roar of its precipitated waters, his imagination is already wound up to the highest pitch of curiosity, and, as he emerges from the verdant gloom, this sublime cataract, at once rushes on his sight, and fills him with wonder and amazement.

Here, indeed, he beholds a prodigy of nature. The compressed waters of the river of Santa Fé, descend with impetuosity, bursting through a variety of large glens which are crowned with slightly and lofty trees, and after rapidly flowing over and amidst craggy rocks, at length rush over the great Fall of Tequendama. As the river approaches, it is streightened into a species of canal, and its immense volume of water issues in the shape of an extended arch, falling into a beautiful basin below, of more than a league in circumference.—This basin is rippled to the extremest margin, by the force of the cataract, in continued agitated undulations, and covered with froth and spray. Generally, in an afternoon, when the sun can no longer illumine from the overhanging and intervening forests, this basin is scarcely visible, owing to the watery particles which flit in the air, and form a resplendent iris in several parts, producing, particularly at mid-day, a most brilliant effect.

A geometrical plan, views, elevations, and measurements of this unique curiosity, were, for the first time, sent over to the King of Spain, in 1790. The spout or precipitated volume of water, does not at once fall into the basin before described, but previously falls on three steps of bright massive granite, causing in its fall, three distinct strokes, and as many graduated bodies of agitated froth and rising vapour, and producing a treble roar impossible to describe. The dimensions of these grades or steps are as follow:—

	Fect. In.
From the upper mouth of the river to the first lodgement . . .	30 10
From the first to the second . . .	250 3
From the second to the third . . .	572 9
From the third to the basin . . .	126 4
Height of the fall, from the natural bed of the river, to the level of the stream which flows through the vallies	979 5

By barometrical and thermometrical observations, the height was found to be 1,050 feet, or more than the actual measurement; and it is experienced, that the lower atmosphere, or that which surrounds the basin, is more vaporous and heated than the higher climate of the river. This is also confirmed by the species of trees which grow on the margins of each.—Palms, the chinchona, and several tropical plants, grow below, but are not found above; some birds, also, peculiar to warmer climates, are noticed below, such as the guacamayos and others, which are never seen to ascend.

The surrounding picturesque scenery, interspersed with overhanging woods and groves, studded with immense piles of shining granite, placed as it were by the hand of nature, to confine the impetuosity and break the force of the waters, added to the birds of prey which inhabit and flit round the crags above, together with the melodious notes and variegated plumage of those which assemble in the forests below, aid to give a finish to this magnificent scene, and confer on it a stamp of grandeur, unequalled in any other part of the globe.

I have here been induced to wander from my rigid duty of translator, in subjoining the above description, from a wish to correct the idea prevalent amongst ourselves, as well as the French, since the time of Charlevoix, that the Falls of Niagara are the most interesting and sublime of any in the known world. I am also happy in being able to render this piece of justice to the sister continent of the south, with whose scenery and sublime works of creation, we are hitherto little acquainted. This short outline, added to the following scale of contrasts between the most remarkable waterfalls of other parts of the world, will enable M. Beaujour, as well as my fellow countrymen, to judge whether the Fall of Tequendama, does not greatly excel that of Niagara, and whether it does not amply deserve the Roman inscription of *Nulli cedo*.

	Fect.
The water-fall of Cohoz, near Albany	50
Of the River Niagara in Canada	244
Of Terni, a city on the road to Rome	360
Of the Tequendama above described	973

ON THE CALCULATED INEXHAUSTIBILITY
OF THE COAL MINES OF BRITAIN, by
Dr. Thompson, inserted in the *Literary
Panorama*, for March 1815.

A conviction of the importance of coal to the welfare of Britain, induced us to give a place to an article that was in public circulation, and authenticated by the name of a respectable gentleman, every way qualified to investigate the subject. From the same motive, we lose no time in communicating to the public an examination of the Dr's. estimates. We, who know how constantly the press commits mistakes, which are not discovered till too late to be corrected, suppose something of the kind has occurred in this case,* but wherever it rests the error demands inquiry. Had Dr. Thompson in view the Newcastle chaldron, which is double the London chaldron? or any other measurement, local, but not general?

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

Sir,

I am induced by a perusal of Dr. Thompson's statement of the inexhaustibility of British Coal Mines, in your last number, to present to you, and to the numerous readers of your very respectable miscellany of entertainment and information, the following remarks on this subject of national importance.

I doubt not but it was the intention of the respectable writer, to convey accurate information to the Public, I trust he will do me the justice to believe that the following strictures are dictated by no mean and illiberal spirit of hypercriticism. My only wish is to concur with Dr. Thompson, in presenting to your readers, as clear and accurate ideas on the probable supply, consumption, and duration of Coal Mines in the

* If we are not mistaken an error of transcription, or of the press, produced no small confusion in the House of Commons, and occasioned Sir Home Popham much vexation. It was the price of a smoke sail to his ship in India, charged in his accounts £75. when it should have stood, £7. 5. meaning seven pounds five shillings, which corresponded to the price at which it was charged in *rupees*, in another column of the same documents.

counties of Northumberland and Durham, as existing circumstances will admit.

I shall, therefore adopt, as the first and second positions on which my estimate is founded, those stated by Dr. Thompson, "that the quantity of coals contained in the Newcastle formation alone, extends in length from N. to S. 23 miles, and that its average breadth is 8 miles, making a surface of rather more than 180 square miles, or 557,568,000 square yards." The third position—that the average thickness of the different strata in this extensive coal formation is 30 feet, is I apprehend, for reasons given in the sequel, totally inadmissible: on the contrary, it appears to me that the average of the different strata of working coal pits in the above formation, instead of being thirty feet is probably not more than three feet, and consequently, that the quantity of cubic yards of coal is exactly the same as that of the superficial, viz. 557,568,000 instead of being, as Dr. T. makes it, *ten times as much!* The position "that each cubic yard contains a chaldron, or 36 bushels (land measure) of coals," is probably accurate, but very different is the following, "that each chaldron of coals weighs 14 tons"!! and also the succeeding calculations founded on this palpable error, are manifestly fallacious. It is a fact well known to every one who has even the most superficial knowledge of the coal trade, that the average weight of a chaldron, or 36 bushels of land measured coals, is not 14 tons, but 1½ tons, though owing to the state of dryness, or moisture, the different qualities of coals—or other adventitious circumstances—there may be occasional variations of 2 or 3 cwt. per chaldron. The Dr's. conclusion, therefore, from this erroneous principle, that twenty eight millions of tons of coals would be annually raised from this formation, is so far from being correct, that not one tenth part of that quantity would be annually raised. Probably the similarity of appearance in the figures of 14 tons and 1½ tons might be the cause of this egregious error, which however—it is worthy of remark, would be nearly counteracted by that respecting the average depth of the strata of coal, being estimated at ten yards instead of one as above stated. The estimation of one third for waste, in working of coal, I apprehend to be greatly over rated, perhaps one sixth would be nearer the truth. Be this as it may, the result of the Dr's. estimate and calculations must be no less erroneous than the principles on which they appear to be founded.

Apprehending, therefore, that I am at once co-operating with the intentions of your respectable correspondents, and rendering

an acceptable service to your publication and its readers, I shall briefly state, what appears to me a more accurate estimate of the probable supply, consumption, and duration of the coal formation, including the number of cubic yards, or chaldrons of coals before mentioned, viz. 557,568,000.

My reasons for estimating the average depth of the different strata at one yard only instead of ten, are these:—Having had occasion upwards of forty years ago, to reside a few weeks at Newcastle, I was induced by the curiosity natural to youth, not only to visit several coal mines, in that neighbourhood, but to descend to the bottom of one about twenty fathoms in depth, where I had a complete view of the whole process of working and raising the coals from the mire. The *stratum* or *seam* (as it is technically called) of coal, was about six feet in thickness, which the proprietor of the mine who accompanied myself and friends on this occasion, assured me was to his *certain knowledge*, the highest in the whole country; he added, that the least which were worked, were about 15 or 18 inches, and that the general average might be about three feet. Such was the information which I then received from a very respectable and opulent proprietor, living in the centre of the coal formation; and on this I have formed my estimate. What variations may have occurred since, I am unable to conjecture; though probably they are not considerable. I shall therefore take 557,568,000 for the aggregate number of cubic yards, or chaldrons, in the above stated coal formation, in the adjoining counties of Northumberland and Durham, from which deducting one sixth or 94,594,666 for waste in working, there will remain 462,973,324 chaldrons, or cubic yards, which at an annual consumption of two millions according to Dr. T's estimate, (which I apprehend not only to be underrated, but that the consumption is rapidly increasing, for reasons too obvious to mention), would constitute a supply for upwards of 231 years. In addition to this ample depot, it is to be considered, that it very frequently happens, when a *seam* or *stratum* of coals at a certain depth, (20 or 30 fathoms) is worked out, another, often more productive, is found, by going lower, and this operation is greatly facilitated by the wonderful improvements made since I was at Newcastle (and daily making) in that noble invention, by which, even at that period of its infancy, the superfluous water was effectually drained off from various pits, though with much more labor and expence than at present. But even supposing these ample supplies to ap-

proach the period of exhaustion, after the lapse of more than two centuries, the kingdom of Great Britain, and perhaps even the immediate vicinity of the present coal formation in Northumberland and Durham, may contain still more extensive and exhaustless repositories.

Sincerely wishing the success of your rapidly improving Panorama, may entitle you to adopt the glorious motto of the immortal Nelson—"Palmarum qui meruit ferat." I remain

Sir,

Your constant reader,
and occasional correspondent,

BRITANNICUS.

March 16th, 1815.

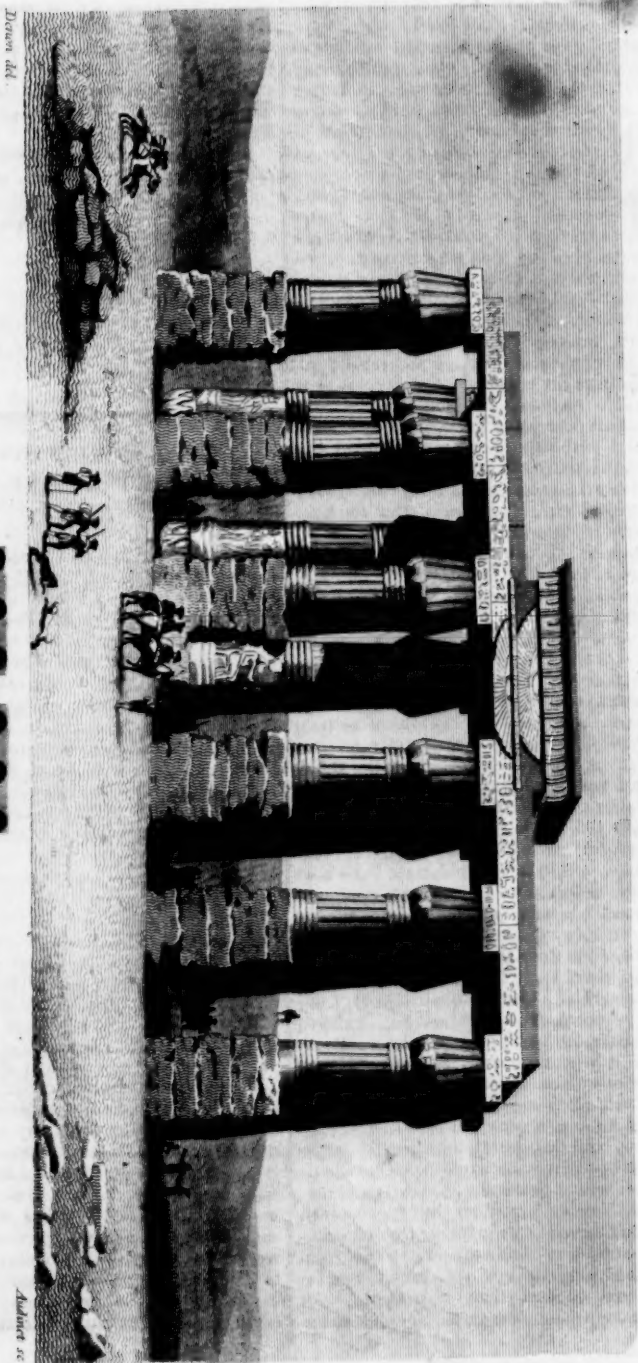
ON THE EGYPTIAN STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.

With a Plate.

The style of Architecture adopted in modern times, among our men of *Virtu*, has gradually changed from the Gothic to the Roman, and from the Roman to the Greek; very recently, several attempts have been made to familiarize the Egyptian style among us. It has not, however, been employed in any of our public edifices; or in such as might by their authority sanction its establishment. We know that the Chinese style was at one time the rage; and nothing but Pagodas with their dragons and bells, were seen in the grounds of gentlemen, and zigzag cross-bars, with finely patterned involutions, decorated every pallisade in town and country.

True it is, nevertheless, that the remains of Egyptian Architecture by their solidity, by their magnitude, by their simplicity of parts, and by their antiquity, now operating strongly in their favour, produce wonderful impressions on the eye and the mind.

We have annexed a plate of one of the most striking examples, now standing; partly to exhibit this ancient style of art, and partly to enable our readers and correspondents in India, to compare this with any specimen which they may consider as resembling it in that country. There is every reason to believe that the arts of India travelled to Egypt; and if it could be proved that the Egyptian style of art is of Hindoo origin, and transferred to its western seat, that discovery may enable us to date constructions, the history of which is now lost in the lapse of ages. It would confirm also the notion of a common origin



*Temple of the Temple
of Hermaphrodite.*



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of the two nations, and contribute to the establishment and illustration of history.

The plate is taken from the Atlas attached to De Non's *Voyage dans la basse et la haute Egypte**; edited, in London, by M. Peltier. It is well known that this work produced a revolution in matters of taste; and nothing was admitted among the *beau monde* at Paris but vases, tables, and chairs, columns, and buildings, à l'Égyptienne. The streets of our metropolis witness an equal solicitude to display the merits of this style; and if distinction be the object of those who commanded their erection, they certainly have obtained it.

The following is Denon's account of the magnificent structure here delineated.

The next morning we were between Antinœ and Hermopolis. I had not much curiosity to visit the former of these places; as I had already seen the monuments of the age of Adrian, and the buildings of this Emperor in Egypt could not present to me any thing very new and striking; but I was eager to go to Hermopolis, where I knew there was a celebrated Portico; it was therefore with great satisfaction that I heard Dessaix say, "we shall take three hundred cavalry, and make an excursion to Achmounin, whilst the infantry are marching to Melaii."

In approaching the eminence on which the portico is built, I saw its outline in the horizon, and its gigantic proportions. We crossed the canal of Abou-Assi, and soon after, passing across mountains and ruins, we reached this beautiful monument, a relic of the highest antiquity.

I sighed with delight; it was the first fruit of my labour; for, excepting the pyramids, this was the first monument which gave me an idea of ancient Egyptian architecture; the first stones that I had seen which had preserved their original position, without being altered or deformed by the works of modern times, and had remained untouched for four thousand years, to give me an idea of the immense range and high perfection to which the arts had

arrived in this country. A peasant who should be taken from his cottage, and placed before such a building, would believe that there must exist a wide difference between himself and the beings who had constructed it; and without having any idea of architecture, he would say, 'this is the dwelling of a god, a man would not dare to inhabit it.' Is it the Egyptians who have invented and brought to perfection such a beautiful art? This is a difficult question, such as I am unable to answer; but even on a first glimpse of this edifice we may pronounce, that the Greeks have never devised nor executed any thing in a grander style. The first idea which disturbed my enjoyment here was, that I must soon quit this magnificent object, and that it required the hand of a master, and ample leisure, to do it justice with the pencil; I possessed neither. But I could not quit it without attempting the sketch which I have given to my readers, which can but faintly express the sensations which this noble fabric conveys, and which I sincerely hope some future artist will be enabled to finish under more fortunate circumstances.

If drawing can sometimes give an air of greatness to little things, it always diminishes the effect of great objects: so in this instance, the capitals, which appear too heavy in proportion to the bases, have in reality, something in their massiveness which strikes with wonder, and disarms criticism: here one cannot venture either to admit or reject any rules of criticism: but what is truly admirable, is, the beauty of the principal outlines, the perfection in the general construction, and in the use of ornaments, which are sufficient to give a rich effect without injuring the noble simplicity of the whole. The immense number of hieroglyphics which cover every part of this edifice, not only have no relief, but entrench upon no part of the outline, so that they disappear at twenty paces distance, and leave the building all its uniformity. But the drawing will give a better idea of the general effect than any description.

.....

* It may not be amiss to add, that this edition contains many of the most interesting subjects and topics, connected with the arts of ancient Egypt. The title at length, is, "*Voyage dans la Basse et la Haute Egypte, pendant les campagnes de Bonaparte, en 1798 et 1799, par Vivant Denon, et les savans attachés à l'Expedition des François. Edition redigée par M. Peltier, et ornée de 109 Planches en taille-douce, 2 vols. 4to. avec un Atlas, in folio, prix 5l. 5s.—papier fine, prix 8l. 8s.*"

Ruins of the Temple of Hermopolis, or the great city of Mercury, the capital of the thirty-fifth Nome, built by Ishmun, son of Misraim, at some distance from the Nile, near a large town called Ashmunein, and not far from Melaii. To give an idea of the colossal proportions of this edifice, it will be sufficient to say, that the diameter of the columns is eight feet ten inches,* placed at equal intermediate distances; that

* French measure.

the space between the two middle columns, within which the gate was included, is twelve feet, which gives one hundred and twenty feet for the portico; its height is sixty. The architrave is composed of five stones, each twenty-two feet long, and the frieze of as many; the only remaining stone of the cornice is thirty-four feet.—These particulars will give an idea both of the power which the Egyptians possessed to raise enormous masses, and of the magnificence of the materials which they employed. These stones are of free-stone, of the fineness of marble, and have no cement, or mode of union, besides the perfect fitting of the respective parts. With regard to the temple, there are no traces remaining, which determine the exterior dimensions, or mark the temple itself. The second row of columns was built up as high as the door, but open above: it appears probable, that the part immediately behind was, however, not the nave, or sanctuary of the temple, but a vestibule or kind of court which led to it. What induces me to adopt this opinion is, that the frieze and the cornice have the same projection and the same ornaments as the façade of the portico on this side. The time of the day, and this peculiarity, made me choose this front for the drawing which is here given, in which may be remarked the wall that adjoined the columns, and formed the gate. The shafts of the pillars seem to represent bundles of rods, and the pedestal, the stem of the lotus, just opening above the root. The capital has nothing in it analogous to any known style of ornament. In solidity, the Egyptian architecture equals that of the Doric order of the Greeks, and is richer. All the other parts correspond with those of other orders: on the astragal of both sides of the portico, and under the roof between the two middle columns, are winged globes, which emblems are constantly inserted in the same place in all the other Egyptian temples.

The hieroglyphics which are carved on the plinths that surmount the capitals, are all the same, and all the roofs are adorned with a wreath of painted stars, of an aurora colour on a blue ground.

The plan of the portico is given with the elevation.

ERRATA.

LITERARY PANORAMA, page 886, line 25, dele *I say*.

Page 887, line 21, for *actual removal of the Roman Empire*, read *ENTIRE removal of the OTTOMAN Empire*.

HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS OF

Benevolence.

—Homo sum:

Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS.

In our last, we had occasion to insert a very unfavourable representation of the evil's attendant on Cotton Works, as at present managed. Not that they seem to be so absolutely inherent in such works, by their nature, as that they cannot be separated from them, but rather, because a multitude of young persons not arrived at a mature state of understanding, and void of all protecting knowledge, being brought into mutual acquaintance, are much more forward to evil than to good. To assign a remedy for this is extremely difficult; and the man would deserve a statue who should effectually accomplish it. The most promising thought that has reached us, is to proceed on the principle of giving these untutored minds *something better to do*, of engaging them to *personal exertions* in a better cause, exciting their interest in proceedings and institutions calculated to *counteract* evil, and to substitute what shall prove beneficial. We intend not—the doing such things for them, but the principle of inducing them to do it *themselves*, of occupying their minds, and time, and talents, and labours in a pursuit, so corrective, and so preservative, that evil shall be banished. That such schemes are not impracticable, may be inferred from one among many, the particulars of which appear in the following Report: it cannot be supposed that individuals thus engaged, can violate decency, or decorum, in their conduct; or follow,—much less can they lead in evil of any kind. —

Prudence and discretion will, no doubt, direct the proceedings of whoever patronizes such a benevolent undertaking: the hint is capable of assuming a thousand forms.

REPORT OF THE DEAN STREET ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS.

The Dean Street Association is composed of individuals in the employ of Messrs. Storr and Co.

The report of the British and Foreign Bible Society for 1812, was the first Report that any of us had seen: it was handed about from one to another, and read with great interest. Four of us became subscribers to that Society, each of a guinea a year; which subscriptions still continue to be paid. Not only so, but we became advocates for the Institution, and solicited donations from our friends; and we had the pleasure of procuring, under the head of donations, the sum of six pounds sixteen shillings, which we paid, part to the Parent Society, and the rest to the Westminster Auxiliary Bible Society.

Our next step was to try if a small Association could be formed amongst the men. In order to make the subject understood, we procured from the Depository in Fleet Street, several of the "Brief Views of the Proceedings of the Society," and other printed sheets, entitled "Interesting Extracts of Intelligence," &c. which were put into the hands of the men, and rules were drawn up containing the project of an Association.—It will be proper to state those rules.

"We, the undersigned mechanics and others, in the employ of Messrs. Storr and Co. Dean Street, Soho, approving as we do of the designs and proceedings of the British and Foreign Bible Society, have resolved to contribute weekly the sums subjoined to our respective names, for the purpose of raising a fund, which as soon as it shall at any time amount to £. Mr. ——— shall be requested to pay the same into the hands of the Collector of the Westminster Auxiliary Bible Society.

"It is our intention to avail ourselves of the offer of the said Society, viz. to receive in return Bibles or Testaments at cost price, to the amount of one half of the aggregate sum paid in by us.

"That the Bibles or Testaments so obtained by us in return, are in the first place for the supply of any of our number who may want a Bible or Testament, and to whom the procuring of one from the booksellers may be an object not easily attained.

"Any subscriber will be entitled to receive amount of one half his subscription (though he may not need them himself),

for gratuitous distribution to objects which he may judge proper.

"That the Bible obtained in return be given out according to priority of claim, unless it shall appear that one case is more pressing than another, when it is hoped that priority of claim will give way to the exigence of case.

"That Mr. ——— keep an exact account of all monies received and paid, also of books received in return, and in short of every object important to the Association."

The following directions are taken from that Sacred Book which we wish to circulate.

First, as to the MOTIVE which ought to influence us in this and every good work that we do, read 1 Cor. vi. 19, 20: *Ye are not your own, ye are bought with a price, therefore glorify God in your bodies and spirits, which are his.*

Secondly, As to the AMOUNT of your subscription, see Cor. ix. 6, 7: *He, which soweth sparingly, shall reap also sparingly; and he, which soweth bountifully, shall reap also bountifully. Every man as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver.*

Thirdly, If any man should say, the trifle I can afford to give is so small that I may as well not give, see Luke xxi. 1, 3: *And Jesus looking up, saw the rich men casting their gifts into the treasury, and he saw a poor widow casting in two mites; and he said, Of a truth, I say unto you, this poor widow hath cast in more than they all: so that the Searcher of Hearts sees and esteems your penny given from a just motive, more than the wealthier man's guinea, if his motive be corrupt.*

Fourthly, As to REWARD, see Matthew x. 42: *Whoever shall give a cup of cold water to one of these little ones, in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward.*

A book containing the rules, with some blank paper, was left for the signature of such of the men as were disposed to become members, who also put the sum, whether a penny or more per week, that they intended to give, against their names; and we had the pleasure of seeing in a short time the names of more than one half of the people employed in the manufactory.

As to the business of collecting the money, two or three zealous individuals undertook the task; and as soon as they had obtained a sufficient sum, it was given to the Secretary, who paid it to the Col-

lector of the Westminster Auxiliary Society, and received Bibles to the amount of one half the sum so paid. These Bibles were given out as they were first claimed, or as they appeared to be most needed; and we have great pleasure in reporting, that there has been no contention amongst the men, but that all has passed on with the utmost cordiality. We have felt no need of a committee: we have never had general meetings of the subscribers, because we would not have our good to be evil spoken of. Our wish was to go on as quietly as possible, and never to infringe upon the regular hours of labour.

We proceed to report what has been done.—You will find, on reference to the last report of the Westminster Auxiliary Society, that twenty six pounds nine shillings had been paid to them by us, up to the 31st March last, and that we had received thirty-four Bibles, almost all of the Brevier Class. Since that time we have paid in nineteen pounds, and received twenty six Bibles. Of these two sums, we may truly and emphatically say, that they are a portion of the earnings of those who, according to the letter and genuine spirit of the Bible, *work with their hands the thing that is good, that they may have to give to him that needeth.*

Our Association at present comprises one subscriber of 5d. per week; eleven of 3d. per week; eighteen of 2d. per week; seventeen of 1½d. per week; and twenty one of 1d. per week. We have now nearly accomplished our object of supplying ourselves with Bibles. Whether, when that object is rendered complete, our Association will continue to exist may be doubtful. But should it dissolve, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing, that while we have been serving ourselves, we have not neglected others.

The whole amount paid to the support of the Bible Cause from persons in the employ of Messrs. Storr and Co. in little more than two years, is sixty four pounds seventeen shillings. We mention this, in the first place, to shew the great utility of circulating printed intelligence, concerning the grand and benign operations of the Parent Society.—It has been already stated that one of their Reports was the instrument to kindle the flame with us; and this flame has since been fed with "Summaries," "Brief Views," "Interesting Extracts of Intelligence," &c. which (on declaring the purpose for which they were requested) we found no difficulty in obtaining from the Depository in Fleet Street.

We mention it, secondly, to shew what great aid may be obtained from Manufactories. There are many advantages to be found in a manufactory which do not exist elsewhere: for instance, we can easily circulate intelligence.—Men it is well known, will do that cheerfully in conjunction with their fellow workmen which they will not do at all in other connections. The labour of collecting is reduced to almost nothing, for we have our subscribers all before us. And (which is no small advantage) we stand at little if any expense: indeed, we have never incurred any.

We hear great things said of the magnitude of the funds of the Bible Society, and it is to be feared that this style of talking induces many to suppose that those funds are rich enough, without any assistance from them.—We are far from thinking that what has been done is an adequate expression of gratitude to God from a nation so deeply indebted, of such wealth, and so numerous a population. One farthing a month or three pence a year from every individual in the United Kingdom, would produce a much larger revenue, than the funds of the Bible Society and all the different Missionary Societies together.—It is evident, therefore, that while a small portion of the community has taken a becoming interest in this truly honourable and glorious cause, the great mass has hitherto been unmoved.—A considerable portion, we know, of that mass is employed in manufactories; and we have proved (not by logical deduction but by the fact), that a manufactory possessed of no peculiar local facilities above others can furnish a Bible Association. What more likely to draw down the blessings of God upon our manufactories and commerce, than to have Bible Associations established in them? In every institution where business unites and associates a number of men, the subject might be introduced with advantage.—The Bible we know is the germ from which our greatness, and that rank of distinguished pre-eminence which we hold amongst the nations, have arisen. God has communicated it to us as a precious talent, of which he will require an account. It is by communicating that we shall enjoy, by scattering that we shall increase, our store. There is now an open door set before us: we have the means of enlightening the nations: it is no small honour that God hath conferred upon us: if we use our means, it is well; but if we callously and from narrow selfishness refuse, God will raise up deliverance for the nations from some other quarter, for his time seems to be approaching, and we shall lose the reward.

Poetry.

The two following Odes are by the late celebrated Poet, Cowper. They are extracted from the "New Covering to the Velvet Cushion," the author of which tract vouches for their authenticity.

ODE ON A MISCHIEVOUS HULL,

Which the Owner sold at the Author's instance.

Go—thou art all unfit to share
The pleasures of this place
With such as its old tenants are,
Creatures of gentle race.

The Squirrel here, his hoard provides,
Aware of wintry storms;
And Woodpeckers explore the sides
Of rugged oaks for worms:

The Sheep here smooths the knotted thorn
With friction of her fleece;
And here I wander, eve and morn,
Like her a friend to peace.

Ah, I could pity thee, exiled
From this secure retreat,
I would not lose it, to be styled
The happiest of the great.

But thou canst taste no calm delight,
Thy pleasure is to shew
Thy magnanimity in fight,
Thy prowess—therefore go.

I care not whether east or north,
So I no more may find thee—
The angry muse thus sings thee forth,
And clasps the gate behind thee.

THE FLATTING MILL.

An Illustration.

When a bar of pure silver, or ingot of gold
Is sent to be flatted, or wrought into length,
It is pass'd into cylinders often, and roll'd
In an engine of utmost mechanical strength.

Thus tortur'd and squeez'd, at last it appears
Like a loose heap of ribbon, a glittering
show,

Like music it tinkles, and rings in your ears,
And warm'd by the pressure is all in a glow.

This process achiev'd it is doom'd to sustain
The thump after thump, of a gold-beater's
mallet,

And at last is of service, in sickness or pain,
To cover a pill for a delicate palate.

Alas for the poet, who dares undertake,
To urge reformation of national ill!
His head, and his heart, are both likely to ache,
With the double employment of mallet and
mill!

If he wish to instruct, he must learn to delight,
Smooth, ductile, and even, his fancy must
flow;

Must tinkle and glitter, like gold to the sight,
And catch in its progress a sensible glow.

After all he must beat it as thin, and as fine,
As the leaf that enfolds what an invalid
swallows;

For truth is unwelcome, however divine,
And unless he adorn it, a nausea follows.

THE MINSTREL'S REQUEST.

From Breathings of the Woodland Lyre.

O! breathe a soft sigh for the Minstrel's woe!
'Twill lighten the grief that encumbers his
heart;

And the tears that from pity spontaneously
flow

Will the purest and brightest of succour
impart!

From the sunbeam that plays on the face of
the deep,

After storms have invaded the regions of
night,

Can the Mariner's bosom more happiness reap
Than the Minstrel from sympathy gather
delight?

YOUNG WILLIAM THE BRAVE.

From the same.

The cold moon smiles on the turf-cover'd grave
Where the relies repose of Young William
the brave!

Peace!—Peace to thy manes, bright youth!
who possess'd

The Warrior's proud flame with the Patriot's
breast!

A love for thy country, unequal'd, unknown—
Undaunted where danger was mightiest shown;
A spirit, that scorn'd by the Despot to smart,
Sheath'd, too early, the weapon of Death in
thy heart!

The Gatherer.

NO. VI. NEW SERIES.

"I am but a Gatherer and Dealer in other Men's Stuff."

The ingenuity of past ages excites our wonder, and at the same time our regret, that so many noble inventions have perished; for scarcely does their memorial survive to puzzle and perplex the Antiquary.—Here might I call up an army of hard names from antient authors, Roman, Grecian, Egyptian, Heathen, and Christian,—in proof of what every scholar knows to his cost, who has endeavoured to understand them;—and what the non-understanding of every non-scholar would exclaim against as pedantic, barbarous, and horrible.

Pity it is, notwithstanding, that so much ingenuity should be buried in oblivion; and greatly is it to be hoped that the noble art of printing will preserve to succeeding ages distinct traces of the inventions of our days: for though it be truly wonderful how former generations could get through life without those conveniences and elegancies which we enjoy, yet more wonderful, and most wonderful, will it be, if succeeding generations should so far forget themselves as to lose sight of the thousand and ten thousand *agrémens* perfected and patronized by the fashionables of this enlightened age.

To prevent so great a calamity—if it be possible to prevent it; or to furnish such hints to some ingenious *Virtuoso* as may enable him to revive a lost invention, we insert the description of an article of dress for the use of the Ladies, in which we know not whether most to admire the properties of the article, the modesty of the Inventress in describing those properties, or the elegance of the language in which that modesty has indulged, or rather has circumscribed—*itself*.

TO THE LADIES.

A most novel and ingenious Ladies Head Dress will make its appearance, for the first time, on ———. It is a Lady's *Chapeau Bras*, an original and unvalued Head-Dress of millinery, and com-

bines the following most important advantages: First, *Elegance*, from the originality of its form, and the beauty of its materials. Secondly, *Convenience*, as it is adapted to be worn over the head-dresses of Ladies, without the hair or any part of the dress being in the least deranged when the *Chapeau Bras* is removed from the head.—Thirdly, It is made so that it may be taken off previous to entering a room, or public place of resort, and carried in the hand, or under the arm, with as little inconvenience as a pocket-handkerchief; in truth, with no inconvenience whatever. It has also the additional advantage, that a lady may walk full-dressed along the streets without being conspicuous. The idea suggested itself to the Inventress from the numberless inconveniences Ladies are subjected to when full-dressed, for the want of a proper covering for the head-dress in going to routs, operas, plays, &c. By this original and elegant preserver of Ladies Head-Dresses, the health will be preserved, and the dangerous effects of colds will be prevented. In short, the Ladies' *Chapeau Bras* will be found a desideratum in Ladies' costumes, and requires only to be seen to be approved. Ladies in the country can be supplied with the *Chapeau Bras*, on commissioning a friend in London; its form being generally adapted to all complexions and sizes.

To the Gatherer, for the Literary Panorama.

SIR,

I persuade myself that to a person of your long and steady patriotism no apology is necessary for calling your attention to a Heathenish custom that within these few years has greatly increased among us: I mean the almost universal degradation of our language, by means of those foreign terms, and appellations, which have now obtained a kind of naturalization and establishment among us.

Gradually, indeed the ear becomes reconciled to some of them, in sound, if not in sense—although it must be confessed that for a Christian nation—and a nation, too, that values itself on the true Protestant blood that flows in its veins,—some of our appellatives are Heathen enough. If we can tolerate the name of *Neptune* borne by a British man of war, it does not follow beyond question, that *Minerva*, *Venus* and *Diana* should muster among our navy; or that all the Gods of Olympus, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Apollo*, *Mercury*, with the Goddesses *Juno*, *Pallas*, *Latona*, *Thetis*, *Iris*, *Leucothea*, &c. should be commemorated by their names as bulwarks of the British nation. What! have we recourse, to these Heathen deities for protection!

But if custom may be allowed to sanction this—can custom also sanction the introduction of similar appellations among our rustic properties? Every advertisement of a deceased agriculturist's stock, now offers for sale Jupiter, Juno, Venus, Diana, &c. Nay their services of another description are also offered for sale—*E. gr.*

"BULLS, TO BE LET OR SOLD.

HECTOR, two years old, out of Cora (by North Star, a son of Favourite, out of Mr. Robert Colling's Yellow Cow); Cora was out of Countess, by Favourite, Countess, (by Cupid, out of Venus, by a son of Favourite, dam Old Cherry), the granddam Lady, out of Old Phoenix, by a grandson of Lord Bolingbroke; and the famous Bull Comet was out of a daughter of Old Phoenix, by Favourite; Countess was sold for 420*l.* her produce for 616*l.* 16*s.*; Lady, at fourteen years old, sold for 206 guineas; vide Mr. Charles Colling's sale.

JUPITER, one year old, out of Cora (by Windsor), who was out of Venus, by Favourite, and bred by Mr. Charles Colling.

N.B.—Hector is of great size, a beautiful Roan Colour."

I wish Sir, you would take this into your consideration; perhaps a few articles to the point, Gathered from our country newspapers, would relieve us from this, so far as concerns the herd; as for what concerns the navy, I fear the case is desperate; and certain it is, that our Heathen men of war, have hitherto triumphed over all the saints of the Romish calendar, who have dared to become patrons of fighting vessels, and to lie yard arm to yard arm.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

HABAKKUK CAUTIOUS.

Our Correspondent should have extended his observations somewhat further, and included the modes and manners of India among the subjects of his remark. For to say truth, the worst remains untold. Of Jupiter and Hector, of Venus and Cupid, we have some knowledge, imbibed in our boyish years; not so of Gopi, Lutchni, Parvati, Arnagerry, and Chokalingum. Who can distinguish Gods from Goddesses among these? and who could wonder, should some of our dairy-maids, mistaking their gender, think of milking Chokalingum and Arnagerry, instead of Parvati, Lutchni, or Gopi?

Often, too, have we pitied those studious and deeply learned wights who could find in their vocabulary no better name than

Pot-o-o-o-o-o-o-o (a pitiful pun, on a valuable root, never more largely cultivated than now)—or Skyscraper, &c.—for their running horses:—what perplexities do they force on foreign translators, who desire to gratify their readers with accurate versions of the histories and qualities of these celebrated animals. Let them judge of this from what they themselves experience on like occasions. For, what satisfaction can a true son of the turf enjoy at reading the exploits of horses, be their deeds ever so noble, whose names are so barbarous as *Odu Odu*, *Jelleda Jaw*, and *Chowree Mootoo*? Such uncouth appellations reduce the noble science to ridicule: how *bizarre* for instance, is the following paragraph, faithfully copied from an Indian newspaper! [See a preceding article.]

"*Second Heat.* *Jelleda Jaw* took the lead, followed by *Odu Odu*, *Boots* apparently in hand, and *Godown* on his flank. At the half mile, *Boots* laid out, and passed them—*Godown* half a length of him. *Odu Odu* apparently distressed. Hard running from the turning between *Boots* and *Godown*, when the latter ran home handsomely and won the heat with apparent ease by a length!"

"*Third Heat.* *Jelleda Jaw* went off at score, *Odu Odu* keeping him company—tremendous burst between them—*Boots* passed them with ease, and shook them off at every stride—when he unfortunately broke down, and gave *Godown* the lead, who won by a length, but fell after passing the post.

We could add much on this subject: but our readers will probably think that custom is too inveterate to be cured by reproof, which, in India, desecrates the appellations of the deities *Parvati*, *Lutchni*, &c. by bestowing them on cows; and in Britain violates the "*Propria quæ maribus*" of old Lilly, which reads,

Mars, Bacchus, Apollo, deorum,

by conferring not these names only, but that of the father of the Gods on Bulls.—And yet the father of the Gods well deserves it; for truly sings the poet:

When love into a milk-white bull,

Turn'd Jupiter of yore;

The god then wore the crest he'd given

To many a man before.

National Register:

FOREIGN.

AFRICA: SOUTH.

CORRECTION OF LONGITUDE.

Caution to Commanders of Ships.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.—I can assure you for the information of your sea-faring friends and the public, that the longitude of Algoa bay is in 25 40 East, and not in 26 40 East, as laid down in the charts, and the Bird's Isles are in 26 20 East, and not in 27 30 East, and these isles and rocks lie five leagues off shore, off Cape Padron.—Every commander may mark this on his chart as certain,—by several good observations by sun and moon, as also by several chronometers on board H. M. ship Stag.

T. CALLENDER.

Cape of Good Hope, April 10, 1814.

AMERICA, UNITED STATES.

AMERICAN ESTIMATE ON THEIR LOSS AT WASHINGTON.

	Dollars.
The Capitol, including all costs	787,163
President's House	234,334
Public Offices	93,643
	1,115,140

But as the walls of the Capitol and President's House are good, they suppose that the sum of 400,000 dollars will be sufficient to place the buildings in the situation they were in previous to their destruction.

The losses sustained in the Navy Yard are thus estimated:—

	Dollars.
In moveable Property	417,745
In buildings and Fixtures	91,425
	509,170

The original value of the articles destroyed, was 678,219 dollars 71 cents. of which 260,465, dollars, and 20 cents. were recovered, in anchors, musket barrels, locks, copper, timber, &c.

Some of the effects of the News of Peace. New York, Feb. 12.—In yesterday's paper we gave a rapid sketch of the effects of war: to-day we give one of the effects of the prospect of peace even before ratification. Our markets of every kind experienced a sudden, and to many a shocking change. Sugar for instance fell from 26 dollars per cwt. to 12. 50. Tea, which sold at 2 dol. 25 cts. on Saturday, yesterday was purchaseable at 1 dol. Specie, which had got up to the enormous rate of

22 per cent. premium, dropt down to two. The article in particular of tin fell from 80 dollars the box to 25. Six per cents. rose from 76 to 86; 10 per cents. and Treasury notes rose from 92 to 98 per cent. This difference between the two kinds of stock is owing to the interest being the same on both, while the price of the former is much less to the holder; that is, the holder of the former receives six per cent. on 100 dollars, which cost him about 86, while the holder of the latter receives the same interest, but the principal costs 96. Bank Stock rose generally from 5 to 10 per cent. *Sailors' Rights* beat time to the sound of the hammer at every wharf, and *Free Trade* looked briskly up: no longer did it live in toasts alone. On the other hand, waggons creaked their dying groans on their dry axle-trees, *Ships* swam in the columns of our friends Lang and Turner, and glisten in a row in Crooke's and Butler's; even a few from some friendly hand here and there adorn the *Evening Post*, and help to make up a show. We are grateful for what we have received. It is really wonderful to see the change produced in a few hours in the city of New York. In no place has the war been more felt or proved more disastrous; putting us back, in our growth at least, ten years; and no place in the United States will more experience the reviving blessings of a peace. Let us be grateful to that Providence who has kindly interposed for our relief, and delivered us from all our fears.

Longevity.—An American paper of the 29th of December, mentions:—Henry Brown, a native of New Jersey, now residing a few miles below Beaver-town, Pennsylvania, on the north-west side of the river, was born, in January, 1686, consequently is now in his 129th year. He is a black man, with long straight hair, and wears it tied. He was in General Braddock's defeat in 1755, and then was 69 years old. He had been a slave 70 years, and has been a freeman 58 years; is now in tolerable good health, can walk pretty well, has a good appetite, but is getting weak; he was never married. His mother was an African, his father an Indian—hence the colour and the straight hair.

AMERICA: BRITISH.

Mad Dogs.—*St. John's, Newfoundland.*—

In the Court of Sessions, Feb. 3, 1815.

"The Grand Jurors having presented to the Court, that the *hydrophobia* now actually exists among the dogs of this town, and is become truly dangerous to the inhabitants,

"It is ordered, that all dogs whatsoever, found at large in or about the town of St. John's, be forthwith destroyed, except such dogs as are employed in steds, being securely muzzled.

"That in order the more effectually to promote the destroying such dogs, a reward of five shillings, for such dog so destroyed, shall be paid, upon its being produced in the Court House-yard.

"By Order of the Sessions,

"LIONEL CHAUNCEY, Clerk of the Peace."

This is certainly alarming, and if the fact be so, it is the first instance of canine madness known in this country, or perhaps in any of the British North American Colonies. The dogs at large here, at the lowest calculation, amount to at least two thousand, which are left all the summer, when their owners go to the fishery, to provide for themselves, and are not only a great trouble to the inhabitants, but also public nuisances, from starvation and disease. They go in packs, destroy sheep, poultry, and every thing they can meet with; but in winter, they become not only useful but absolutely requisite—they are most carefully sought for, and claimed by their owners, and are the subject of many suits in the Courts, their value being from forty shillings to eight pounds: the medium about four guineas. They draw wood for fuel, fish, flukes, shoars, &c. &c. to the amount of many hundred pounds worth a day; and it is confidently said, that for this last month, they have furnished the town with from nine hundred to a thousand pounds a day by this labour; a dog fully supports his master for the winter. It is suspected, should the fact of madness be confirmed, that the disease was brought here by an English bull-dog last summer, which bit many dogs in that populous part of the town, called Maggoty Cove, but, unfortunately, he was killed—before his real state had been fully ascertained. Many persons have been bitten three and some four months ago, but no symptoms of madness have yet appeared. Some think, it is a fever among the dogs, with all the resemblance of Rabies, increased by severe work, and salt food, (for they feed on damaged and putrid salt fish), aggravated by an insufficient supply of water, the streams being frozen up, and the snow they eat, doing no more than moistening their mouths; nor would their cruel task-masters allow them time, if water were even plenty to drink, though they would enjoy it themselves.

AUSTRIA.

View of Vienna during the Congress.

Vienna has lately been, as might natu-

rally be expected, the scene of reports, rumours, and *outrits*, without end, though not without motive. When conjecture is tired on political discussions, the anecdotes of a ball, or of a promenade, relieve the *tedium* of protracted expectation. It is whispered, for instance, that the Austrian Diplomatist, Prince Metternich, at a ball given by Count Rasoumowski, being the leader of a Polonaise dance, did not confine his lively exertions within the great hall of the brilliant assembly, but led his dancing company up the great staircase leading to the library, and having taken a turn or two in the gallery, down came the whole party at the heels of their conductor, still dancing in time and tune, to the hall they had quitted. Whether this is to be taken literally, or metaphorically, whether it refers to beaux and belles, or to grave and all-contemplating statesmen, is more than can be determined in this cold climate of Britain, without further information. In the land of perpetual dancing, it passes for matter of fact.

The promenade of the *Bastion*, on those few days of fine weather, which the winter allowed—too few to do justice to the occasion—has exhibited a spectacle not to be paralleled. The company has shone in the stars, and ribbands, and decorations of every order in Europe, in the uniforms of every army, and the liveries &c. of every country. Among grey-headed statesmen, and seniors grown old in diplomatic studies and address, have appeared princes in the bloom of youth, fresh from the renown of military exploits; and in company with these sons of Mars, not a few females of rank and beauty *honestly* comparable to all-subduing Venus.

The citizens of Vienna, with the crowds impelled by curiosity, gradually diminished that eagerness by which they were animated at first;—to the great satisfaction of their illustrious guests, who had experienced the inconvenience in no small degree. The coffee houses, the public dining tables, the theatres drew crowds;—but those who had known Vienna formerly complained that they no longer found that plenty at a cheap rate, for which the Austrian capital was heretofore renowned. The Viennese had speculated, like others, on the concourse of strangers loaded with wealth, and ready to part with it, which could not but present a fair opportunity to those who were no less willing to receive it. All rich: all ready! Whoever took the liberty of complaining on the enormity of prices, was answered with a significant shrug of the shoulders—"Why, Sir! the Congress! the Congress! What would you have?"

The *Graben* was the resort of those worthy wights who were incessantly on the watch for what they could catch. Here they listened to each other's opinions, or suggestions, or speculations; and here were those communications composed, which enabled distant journalists to boast of confidential correspondents at Vienna. Each knew that *he* had no special acquaintance with the progress of affairs; but each knew that in reporting what he had gleaned from another, he could quote an authority; and that answered his purpose; although that authority might yield the next day to another—*much better informed!—O certainly much better informed!* The *Graben*, therefore was constantly well attended.

But, not the theatres, only, nor the *Graben*, have been the resorts of the *beau monde* at Vienna: the churches have had their full share of spectators. The pious have been scandalized, at beholding groups of young men, disguised by enormous spectacles, falling down over the nose, who planted themselves before the doors of the churches, and *reconnitred* every female who went in, or came out. The censorious affirm, that their remarks were not always circulated in whispers; nor always of a nature to encrease the devotion, or the self-satisfaction of their subjects,—but this, with other affirmations of the censorious must not be taken *verbatim et literatim*.

BELGIUM.

Remarkably Extensive Dreadful Thunder.

The 11th of January was a remarkable day for the whole country, from the North Sea to the provinces of the Rhine, on account of a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, during which the steeples of many churches, in places far distant from one another, were set on fire nearly at the same hour. The tempest took its course over Arnheim, Utrecht, Bois-le-Duc, and several other places. At Arnheim, the great steeple was struck by lightning, which, however, being dispersed by the conductor, merely set fire to a lamp-post. The church-steeples of the villages of Uden and Groot Sunderl were also struck by the lightning, but sustained no material injury. At Duren, the steeple of St. Ann's was set on fire, and burned with such fury as to threaten the destruction of the whole place. With the assistance of the garrison, however, the flames were extinguished. The same accident befell the steeple of Zwoll, about 8 A. M. The flames communicated to the church and the adjoining houses, and it was not till four in the afternoon that they could be got under. Of the steeple the walls only are

left standing. In the public-house, the Batavia, close to Nymmegeen, the mistress and a lad, who happened at the time to be employed in baking bread, were struck to the ground insensible, by the electric fluid, but both recovered. Some tin vessels, and the weight of the house clock, were melted into a mass. St. Martin's steeple at Cologne, and that of the church of Bruhl, were also struck by the lightning. At Goch, the church was struck just at the moment when the priest was reading mass. At Doesburgh, a house was burned down, and at Borken the church steeple was set on fire, but fortunately the flames were soon extinguished. At Dusseldorf, the cupola of the Abbey Church was for a short time in flames. St. Reinold's Church, at Dortmund, though provided with a conductor, was also struck, and two hours afterwards it was perceived to be on fire, but was saved. One of the principal churches in Paderborn was totally consumed; but the Cathedral fortunately escaped. The steeples of Mühlheim and Xanton were struck by the lightning, which also did some mischief at Herford, Vlotho, and Minden. At Xanton the flames followed the first flash; and when the inhabitants hastened to arrest their progress, a second flash extinguished them, and left behind an intolerable smell of sulphur. It is remarkable, that only the highest steeples were every where struck, and that this tempest confirmed in a striking manner the accuracy of the previous observation, that storms of thunder and lightning, though of rare occurrence in winter, are generally most mischievous in that season.—(*German Paper.*)

FRANCE.

MODERN PARIS.

Letter from an English Lady of Fashion.—

"I have waited for the Carnival, in the hope that so celebrated a ceremony might afford something worth writing about; but, like every thing else that we expect so charming in France, we are disappointed. Sunday was the first day, and we sallied forth to behold the *wonder*, which consisted of all the *low* people of Paris in masquerade: in the streets they have much the appearance of our chimney sweeps, but they are masked, and principally in cabriolets. The Rue St. Honoré is the scene of action. The first thing we met was an immense fat ox, dressed in flowers and ribbons, of every colour and description; on his back was placed a small pretty car, in which was seated a little Cupid, represented by a child with a delicate complexion, and very light hair.

The procession was preceded by a detachment of soldiers; then came the ox, surrounded by Turks, Spaniards, &c. in the gayest dresses, well mounted on gayly caparisoned steeds. These consist of all the butchers in Paris. They go first to the Palace, where they receive a purse of 25 guineas from the King; from thence they proceed to the Senate, where they get another purse of 50 guineas, with various other presents, to pay for the beast, which, after the Carnival, is killed for the poor. There are many masked balls at the different theatres; but they have more the appearance of a funeral, than of a masquerade: such is the prevalence of black masks, black dominos, with black capuchins; i. e. a little hood, tied tight round the head.

Gross Imposture.—The tribunal of Correctional Police at Paris, on the 2nd of February, sentenced to five years imprisonment, with a fine of 200 francs and costs, a man named *Najede*, called *The Good God*, on account of the intercourse which he pretended to have with Heaven. He contrived to persuade his dupes that by means of his prayers and invocations he could release youths from the conscription. A credulous woman, who had a son in the army, being told by the son of one of her neighbours, that through *Najede's* prayers he had appeared hump-backed and deformed to the recruiting officers, she repaired to the seer, who directed her to put her son's letter and 200 francs into a small loaf, and throw it behind her without turning round. Thrice did she obey these orders, but still her son did not come back. In this manner he swindled the simple woman out of 1,200 francs, which the Court sentenced him to repay. Fear was a powerful engine by which this man was enabled to levy contributions, as he pretended that he could bring misfortunes, and even death upon his dupes whenever he pleased.

The increase of mendicity in France and the adjoining countries is much complained of. A M. Mittie mentions the extraordinary fact, that in the course of a twelve-month the Police of Bavaria caused no less than 32,000 individuals to be arrested, of whom 6,653 were beggars.

The French funds continue to rise; 5 per cents. 80 f. 75. c.—Bank Actions, 1200 f. This was at the latter end of February.

English bon-homme.

At the close of a hunting party, in which the Duke of Richmond, and several other Englishmen of distinction lately engaged, in the forest of Ardennes, they repaired to

the famous village of St. Hubert. The people, recollecting that the Duke is considered in Ireland as the patron of the Catholics, procured for him an opportunity of being present at divine service. They were greatly edified at seeing the English purchasing rings and other articles that had touched the reliques of St. Hubert.—(*Gazette de France.*)

New Remedy for a Cancer.

M. Ruele, a French practitioner, asserts, that this cruel disorder may be radically cured in three days, without any surgical operation, by kneading a piece of dough about the size of a small hen's egg, and a lump of hog's lard, the older the better, of the same dimensions—These substances thoroughly mixed, so as to form a kind of salve must be spread on a piece of white leather, and applied to the part affected. M. Ruele cites two cases at Paris of the efficacy of this simple remedy.

Agricultural Profits:—on Corn.

One of the French papers state, that the exportation of grain since last harvest has brought into France upwards of forty millions of livres, about one million six hundred thousand pounds, "which will contribute to augment the capital destined to vivify our agriculture, and render it more and more productive."

GERMANY.

The German national dress is now generally adopted throughout Germany.

HOLLAND.

The Bank of Amsterdam, formerly so celebrated in the commercial world, is about to recover from its long misfortunes. The burgomasters of that capital have lately published a notice in which they declare, in the name of the municipality, "that the city of Amsterdam guarantees the funds deposited in the Bank, under the security of all the property and revenues of that city."

ITALY.

Royal Abdication, and Retirement.

Charles Emmanuel IV. the old King of Sardinia, who has resided at Rome since his abdication, entered, on the 27th January, into the house of St. Andre du Quirinal, a Noviciate of Jesuits; that he might be able to devote himself exclusively to religious exercises.

Genoa, Feb. 9.—Our august Sovereign arrived the day before yesterday in this city. Great preparations had been made for his reception, and his Majesty must have been satisfied with the spirit that animates us.

His Majesty, desirous of securing to our velvet and other silk stuffs of Genoese manufacture, a market which may increase the prosperity of the manufacturer, has authorised the Genoese to appear on Court days in velvet and silks of home production. Numerous deputations arrive from the Riviera, on the main land, to felicitate his Majesty on the aggrandisement of his States.

The Marches of Tuscany are infested with bands of robbers, from 300 to 500 each. Their object is merely plunder.

Vienna, Feb. 4.—Our highways are infested with banditti, which over-run the country, carry off by force the convoys destined for the Austrian troops, stop all the couriers, and excite terror throughout our territory.

INDIES: EAST.

Sketch of the State of the School Establishment of the late Dr. John, of the Royal Danish Mission, at Tranquebur.

These Tables are composed according to the amount of the children, June 1st, 1814. These Schools have lately been greatly benefited by the liberality of British patrons; especially the Church Missionary Society.

The following is a Summary,

Children admitted up to June 1, 1814.

Into the English and Tamul Schools:	
Protestant Christian	125
Roman Christian	65
Brahmin Heathen	56
Sootra Heathen	774
	—1020

Into the Pariah Schools:

Sootra	12
Protestant and Roman Boys	210
Protestant and Roman Girls	150
Heathen	60
	—432

Total admitted 1452

Children left School up to June 1, 1814.

From the English and Tamul Schools:

First Class	182
Second and Third Classes	227

From the Pariah Schools:

First and Second Classes	181
Not accounted for (but supposed to have left School, though not specified; as the totals remaining in several of the Schools, do not agree with the statements of admission, &c.)	49
	—

Total left School 569

Total remaining 883

INDIES: WEST.

JAMAICA.

In the house of Assembly a Bill has been passed to prevent the introduction of slaves into this island clandestinely, and to oblige all persons selling, purchasing, or removing slaves, to give an account to the several Vestries of such sales, purchasers, or removals, to the end that any slaves clandestinely introduced may be speedily discovered, and the parties who have engaged in such illegal practices may be prosecuted and punished according to law.

TURKEY.

Carlstadt, Feb. 10.—The Montenegrins are in full insurrection: they refuse to acknowledge any superior power, and mean to live independent of the Austrian Government, having learned to defend their liberty against the efforts of the French Government. The Bishop is at the head of these barbarians, attacking on the one side the Turks, and on the other, making furious war upon the Christians, and from the heights of their mountains directing columns into the most difficult passes, to encounter the foreign troops sent against them. They have several times spread terror into the city of Ragusa, notwithstanding the protection granted to it by the Grand Seigneur.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Criminal Outlaws.—A Proclamation, issued by Governor Macquarrie, appears in the *Sidney Gazette*, of 14th May, stating, that Peter Mills, Acting Deputy Surveyor of Lands at Port Dalrymple, Van Diemen's Land, and George Williams, Acting Deputy Commissary of Stores and Provisions at the said settlement, had absconded from their habitations and fled to the woods; that their object was to live by rapine and violence; to effect which they had armed themselves, and taken the command of a gang of twenty desperadoes, with whose aid they had committed numerous robberies—entering the lands of settlers, driving away their cattle, and plundering their houses.

First Water Mill.—Thomas West who came to this colony a convict for life, in the ship Earl Cornwallis, in 1801, has received from his Excellency a conditional pardon, in consideration of his general good conduct and character, for sobriety and industry, and also in consideration of his having lately erected a water-mill for the grinding of grain at Barcom Glen, within two miles of Sidney, being the first water mill, ever erected in the vicinity of this town.

National Register: BRITISH.

King's Health—Windsor Castle, March 4th.—The King continues in good health, and any deviation from a state of perfect composure, which had been observed in his Majesty during the month of January, has entirely subsided for more than a fortnight past.

Whitehall Chapel.—This splendid national edifice, which has been shut since the grand performance of sacred music, last July, for the benefit of the German sufferers, has, during that time, undergone considerable alterations and improvements. The splendid Throne (which was built for that occasion, in expectation of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia being present), at the North end, is to remain for the accommodation of the Royal Family, when they attend Divine Service there, which is frequently the case with the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Cambridge, &c. The Orchestra (which was built for that occasion), remains permanent, for the accommodation of the Military, in the centre of which a new organ has been erected, upon a grand scale. The Altar has been reversed from the North side, under the new organ, which is built in a novel style, in imitation of marble, with appropriate ornaments; the whole designed by Mr. Bacon, the Royal Architect for the Palace department. The French eagles are placed on each side of the Altar. The pulpit, desks &c. are lowered and removed nearer to the altar: they were formerly at the side.

Window Duty.—Judges Heath, Le Blanc, Chambre, Graham, Wood, Bayley, and Richards, have decided, that a stair-case window admitting light into two departments of a house, is *not liable* to be charged as two windows. The window on which this decision is given, is situated between the ground floor and the first story.

Navy.—A promotion of 405 midshipmen to the rank of Lieutenant, has taken place this month. We understand there yet remain upwards of 700 candidates for the rank; midshipmen, who have served the required period, and passed their examination.

All ships of war are to be built and repaired in future according to Mr. Seppings' plan of construction, viz. by a *dugout* frame, &c. This measure is adopted with a view to the consumption, in a

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greater degree, of shorter timbers than are convertible, according to the system hitherto acted upon. The necessity of timber of so great a length as is now indispensably requisite, will be suspended, in some measure, by this construction.

Singular Coincidence.—The *Salvador del Mundo*, late the flag-ship in Plymouth was taken on the 14th of February, 1797. On the same day of the month, in 1815, the last piece of her was removed from the dock, where she had been broken up.

The highest amount of Bank-notes in circulation, from the 1st of March, 1814, to the 31st of January, 1815, was on the 19th of July, viz. £81,301,510. The lowest amount was on the 4th of April, viz. £24,280,220.

The amount of stamped dollars and silver tokens issued by the Bank, from 1st March, 1814, to 9th February, 1815, was 545,828.

Spanish Subsidy.—From a return to the House of Commons, it appears that our advances to Spain, subsequent to the 1st day of January, 1814, amounted to 1,808,754 dollars.

Curious inconsistencies sometimes creep into Acts of Parliament. By the 52d of the King, respecting Parish Registers neglecting to comply with the regulations of the bill was originally made a fine only, but, in its progress through the House, the non-entry, or the altering of a register, was made felony, punishable with transportation; and, in conjunction, the Bill wisely enacted, that the penalties should be equally divided between the prosecutor and informer! The Act for rebuilding Chelmsford gaol enacts, that the materials of the *old prison* should be used in erecting the *new one*—and that the prisoners should be confined in the *old gaol* till the *new one* was quite ready for their reception.

The bachelors who cannot live under the present aggravated taxes, and are too poor to marry, have come to the resolution of visiting—*foreign parts*.

At the head of the Bachelors of distinction who will pay smart money for their celibacy, under Mr. Vansittart's Tax, will stand the Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Leinster, Marquis of Exeter, Marquis of Sligo, Earl of Winchelsea, Earl of Berkeley, Mr. Coke, Mr. Brand, &c. &c.

St. David's Day.—March 1, being the Anniversary festival of St. David, the Society of Ancient Britons celebrated it with all due honour. The Officers of the Charity assembled in the morning at the School House, in Gray's Inn-road, from whence they went in procession with the children

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to St. George's Church, Hanover-square, where an excellent Sermon was preached by the Bishop of Oxford. Service being concluded, the procession proceeded to the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, to dinner, at which the Earl of Aylesford presided, in the place of the Earl of Plymouth, absent on account of the death of his brother-in-law, the late lamented Duke of Dorset. The collection made after dinner amounted to upwards of 1,300l.

The calico-printers in this neighbourhood, who have so long combined together against their own true interests, and that of their employers, have thrown themselves entirely upon their masters' clemency. It is worthy of remark, that on account of the perverseness of the journeymen, the masters have been necessitated to use every exertion in the erection of machinery, in order to complete their orders, so that the introduction of machinery, which formed the chief ground of complaint, has been increased ten-fold. Had not this been the case, nearly the whole calico-printing trade of the island would have been thrown idle: as it is, the French have been gainers at the expense of the folly of our own countrymen; they have obtained numerous orders which could not be executed in this country.—(*Carlisle Journal*.)

The London Stock Mining Com; any have already expended more than 100,000l in their subterranean research after copper, upon their late purchase of land in Cornwall, with little prospect of success. The principal old mines in that county are now working, full 1000 feet beneath the level of the sea.

It being now an increasing custom to add verses to the inscriptions upon grave-stones in church-yards; and many such verses being very incorrectly written, and in other respects exceptionable; we find with pleasure that a great number of verses, suited to different ages and circumstances, have lately been composed by a parish minister in this neighbourhood; and that a copy of them for general use, may be seen within our church, near the door in the middle aisle, on the side next to the steeple.

A few weeks ago, John Demaine, residing near Hopper-lane, in the parish of Fawstone, Yorkshire, now in the 104th year of his age, ran a fox-hunting with great vigour, in a new dress provided for the occasion by Mr. W. Dannel!

The number of foxes killed by regular hunting during the present season, is said to be greater than has been known for many years past.

The Cambrian, Capt. Cooper, has made the most expeditious voyage ever known to India and back; she left Portsmouth on the 10th of May, 1814, touched at the Isle of France; delivered a full cargo at Bombay; shifted two of her lower masts; impressed a new ship's company; took in a full cargo, 800 tons, and arrived in the Downs on the 7th March; completing the voyage in eight months and 28 days.

The late Dr. Smith's two annual prizes at Cambridge, for the best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, are this year adjudged to Mr. Leicester, of Trinity College, and Mr. Calvert, of Jesus College, the first and second Wranglers.

We have the melancholy task to announce that this University has been deprived of its illustrious Chemical Professor; and society of one of its most distinguished and valuable members, by the death of Professor Tennant. He was returning to England from his travels in France, to prepare a course of lectures on Chemistry, which he intended to commence in Easter Term. He had reached Calais, but no packet being ready for sailing, he mounted his horse, and rode to Boulogne, accompanied by Count Balow, who was also on horseback. The packet there also not being ready, they took the opportunity of visiting a fortress in the neighbourhood of that town.—The sentry had neglected to fasten the bolts of the drawbridge. Count Balow rode first and had only time to call out to his companion *prenez garde!* when he was precipitated with his horse into the fosse, a depth, it is stated, of twenty feet. He was deprived of all recollection afterwards for some time; but on recovering his senses, he found Professor Tennant lying by him in the fosse; his horse killed, and himself fatally wounded. In this deplorable state, the Professor was conveyed to an hospital, where he expired in two hours. He was buried on Thursday the 29th ult. in a convent at Boulogne. Science has never experienced a more severe privation since the death of Professor Porson. Professor Tennant was not less characterized by unaffected pleasantry of his temper, by the playfulness of his wit, and the genuine simplicity and purity of his heart, than by the vigour of his genius and the profundity and extent of his talents. While his classical attainments were great and various, there was a cheerfulness and an affability in his conversation and manners, which did not less distinguish him than the energies of his mind.

Bedford Level.—The following is the copy of the petition from the owners of land in the Bedford Level, lately presented to the House of Commons.

To the Hon. the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Governor, Bailiff, and Commonalty of the Company of Conservators of the Great Level of the Fens, called Bedford Level.

SHEWETH,

That your petitioners are the owners of 55,000 acres of fen land, lying interspersed in the Great Level of the Fens, commonly called the Bedford Level, which contains about 400,000 acres of the same kind of land, the staple produce of which is oats, and that the occupiers of the Level are generally in great distress, occasioned by the loss they suffer from the present price of that article, and from being exposed to a most ruinous competition with foreign importation, as now allowed by the existing laws relating to corn. And your petitioners beg to represent that the occupiers of the Bedford Level, and the Fens of Lincolnshire adjoining, and which comprise in addition many hundred thousand acres of land, suffer more than other growers of oats in the united kingdom, in consequence of the great and unavoidable expences of drainage, without which the whole would be overflowed and lost: and in consequence of the low average price of oats in the market where they are sold, and which your petitioners beg leave to state, from six weeks return ending the 11th day of February last, at Wisbech was 15s. 0½d. a quarter; at Cambridge 16s. 4d. and at Lincoln 16s. 2d. a quarter, whilst the general average of the kingdom by the same return was 21s. 5½d. And your petitioners beg leave to represent to your Honourable House, that the said general average formed under the existing laws, having exceeded by 5½d. the price at which the protecting duty now ceases, the occupiers of land throughout the Bedford Level and the Fens adjoining are, in consequence, brought into a most disadvantageous and ruinous competition with the growers of oats in foreign countries, especially those of Holland and the Netherlands, although the average price of the districts inhabited by the said occupiers, is, as above-mentioned, so much below, the general average of the kingdom, And your petitioners further beg leave to represent to your Honourable House, that calculating on the present price of oats and on a supposition

that the interference of foreigners in the home markets is to be suffered in its present alarming extent, the expences of cultivating the above lands far exceeds the utmost value of the produce thereof, and is likely to continue so to do, notwithstanding the relief afforded by the expiration of the Property-tax: and even should a reduction take place in the amount of rents and tithes, as they are ready to prove to this Honourable House, in detail, if permitted or required so to do. And your petitioners further state to this Honourable House, that the consequence of this state of things must inevitably be that large districts of the said Great Level of the Fens, in a great degree be abandoned, and returned to the situation of unproductive marshes, as they will not be able to bear any longer the pressure of the drainage taxes, and other local rates incumbent upon them; by which means the owners and occupiers of such lands, as well as the labouring and other classes concerned in the preservation and cultivation thereof, will be reduced to the greatest distress: and as great numbers of them with their families will be thrown upon the already over-burthened poor rates: which the land will then no longer be able to furnish to the extent required; a great part of the population of this extensive and improving country will be reduced to absolute want and beggary. And your petitioners further state to this Honourable House that it is well known that the above-mentioned lands and grounds within the Bedford Level and its neighbouring districts, have hitherto supplied a large proportion of the consumption of oats in this part of the United Kingdom, and that they are capable under proper protection, and with the aid of the produce of Scotland and Ireland, to continue to do the same to the fullest extent. All which is most humbly and most earnestly submitted to the serious consideration and deliberate wisdom of this Honourable House.

Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray, that such steps may be taken in their behalf, as in the wisdom of your Honourable House the urgency of the occasion may appear to require, and that they may be protected from the importation of foreign oats, by such an adequate protecting duty as the circumstances of the case may appear to require, and which they submit should not be less in any case than fully equal to the fair and just proportion it ought to bear to the protecting duties which may be imposed on the foreign importation of other sorts of grain.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

It will be a satisfaction to the public to learn that since June last, when the Norfolk Lunatic Asylum was first opened for the reception of patients *six persons* have been discharged, completely restored to their reason.

On Apple Trees.—It is a general complaint, that the finest apples of this country have degenerated, and that many of the best sorts have entirely disappeared from our gardens and orchards. It would not be difficult to shew that every successive grafting deteriorates the fruit engrafted; or to point out an effectual method of retaining good apples in this country, without the pains of grafting, as in every perfectly ripe apple there will be found one, and sometimes two round seeds; the others will have one or more flattened sides. The round ones will produce the improved fruit from which they are taken, and those flattened sides will produce the fruit of the crab upon which the graft was inserted. It requires not a long time to ascertain the difference; for if a circle is drawn in rich ground, and the flat-sided seeds planted therein, and the round seeds in the centre, the variation of quality will be discovered in two or three years. The first will throw out the leaves of a crab, and the latter the leaves of an improved tree, distinguished shape, fibre, and with a woolly appearance; and in due time the fruit of each will put every thing beyond doubt.—It is to be observed, moreover, that the seeds of crabs (being originals) are mostly if not altogether round.

SCOTLAND.

At the table of Collector Anderson, of Thurso, a dish of potatoes was lately presented, being a part of the second crop, from the same spot of ground, in one year. The first crop was planted in March, and taken up on the 10th of July; the second crop was planted on the 11th of July, and taken up on the 19th of October, a fair crop; one of the potatoes weighed eight ounces.

A few days ago 210 whales came ashore on the Island of Tyree, measuring from 12 to 40 feet, the whole of which were killed.

IRELAND.

A letter, in the form of a Brief, from his Holiness Pope Pius VII. to the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland

"Pius the Seventh, Pope,

"Venerable Brothers, Greeting and Apostolical Benediction. The pleasure which we received from your letter to us, in date of the 28th of May, has been such,

Venerable Brothers, as we cannot sufficiently express: so fully did that letter abound in the choicest sentiments of love and duty to us, and the Apostolic See. We therefore desire you to be persuaded, that the respectful part which you lately performed, on the happy termination of our great sufferings, has proved to us most acceptable in every sense. Moreover, our Venerable Brothers, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, and the Bishops of Italy, as well as the entire body of the Clergy of this capital, are indebted in deep and lasting acknowledgements to you, for those high expressions of praise, in which you mention the fortitude, constancy, and allegiance of them all. Although it is to the interposition of the Divine Power we should wholly ascribe the silencing of the storm, which cruelly and fearfully was beating against us and the Catholic church; yet, amongst the natural causes of that unexpected and wonderful Revolution, Britain, beyond a doubt, obtains the commanding place; as with her treasures, by her armies and fleets, and by that confederation of warfare which she effected amongst the Allied Sovereigns, she scattered the impious designs, and wore down the resources of a tyrant, who was desolating Europe from end to end. May the Good and Great God bestow on that people, so illustriously the benefactors of the world, a reward in those blessings, by which they may attain to happiness, at once genuine, solid, and perfect! We doubt not that the Catholics, intrusted to our charge, correspond well to their duties towards the Government to which they are subject; and, generally speaking, it were superfluous to urge, where great alacrity is shewn. However, you will persevere still, Venerable Brothers, unremittingly in exhorting them to avoid, at all times, every improper act, for which they might be justly blamed by that Government. Since, with equal zeal and spiritual success, you support every part of the pastoral office, we remain assured, that you will also scrupulously acquit yourself of this duty. In the mean time, and as the pledge of our paternal and singular affection to you, we impart most lovingly to you, and to our flocks, the Apostolical Benediction.

"Given in Rome, at St. Mary Major, under the Signet of the Fisherman, the 27th day of July, 1814, of our Pontificate the 15th year,

"DOMINICUS TESTA.

"To our Venerable Brothers, the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland."

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, March 27th, 1815.

The Allied Powers will not lay down their arms, until they have attained this great and beneficial result.—A state of PEACE, which by a wise partition of strength, by a just equilibrium, may henceforward preserve their people from the numberless calamities which have overwhelmed Europe for the last twenty years.—They will not lay down their arms, until the political state of Europe is RE-ESTABLISHED ANEW,—until our immovable principles have resumed their rights over vain pretensions, until the sanctity of treaties shall at last have secured a REAL PEACE to Europe.

Declaration of the Allies. Frankfurt, Dec. 1, 1813.

Rash and presumptuous were the hand that could attempt to wield the thunders of the Almighty; or could affect to direct the bolt whether to fall here—or there—at the will of a frail mortal. Infinite Wisdom knows well how, when, and where, to meet the crimes of men with punishment; but nothing short of Infinite Wisdom dare assume that knowledge. About this time last year,* the writer of the PERISCOPE took occasion to warn his readers that the scenes approaching would harrow up the soul; and that compassion would find itself forced to seek a kind of shelter in apathy, and fate. Most happily, as was then the general persuasion, the expected calamities were prevented: the world, at large, rejoiced: and none rejoiced more heartily than those who from their situation knew the value of peace, and from their disposition desired that inestimable blessing with all their souls:—we mean the Panoramic board.

True it is, that some of those insensate wretches who delight in the miseries of mankind, have been mean enough to taunt those most happily mistaken predictions, the non-fulfilment of which afforded inexpressible exultation to the writer;—nevertheless, his confidence in his principles was unshaken; and the time of their vindication appears to be approaching, with hasty strides. Is it possible, to doubt, the recurrence of a most sanguinary and distressing period? Beyond hope, some event inscrutable to human foresight, may again intervene; but, the question is not the less warranted, nor the less distressing.—Is it possible, not to anticipate evils of no ordinary occurrence and magnitude?—whole generations swept

away at once: carnage without limit, and miseries exceeding calculation! Is it possible, not to shudder at the contemplation of those accumulated sufferings, of which the vial of wrath that glimmers in the distracted atmosphere, is the terrific sign?

We have never doubted, but what the French Revolution, as it began in blood, would end in blood. How, or by what means, this termination should be produced, we never affected to foresee:—and even now, amidst all the anxiety that we feel, and the duty which it is our province to discharge,—we will command our convictions; will silence, if we cannot suppress them.

The Declaration of the Allied Powers, which we have placed as a kind of motto to this paper, has never been rescinded: it is still binding, and in full vigour; in fact, every thing done since its date has been in virtue of its stipulations. The Congress at Vienna was one consequence of it; and the union of all the powers who were parties to it, is another.

The cessation of hostilities in France, by the abdication of Buonaparte, was given at length by us, as it occurred: it is now our duty to record his resumption of the throne from which he had been driven;—and of course—the resumption of hostilities against the man of blood. How many myriads will be sacrificed—when one sacrifice would prevent them all!

Events are too recent to allow a just judgment to be made on them. Is it possible the would-be Emperor and King can renew the conscription in all its horrors, throughout France? Can he wring from the mother's bosom that last hope in which she had indulged for some few short months? Are the youths of France again to bestrew the roads, the heaths, the fields, the burying grounds,—to use their own comparison, “like flies in autumn.”? Hard is the heart can endure the thought: how hard then is that heart which can rejoice in it! “ALL THESE DIED FOR ME!”—I might have prevented all these miseries, had I remained quiet!—No cities had then terrified the air with their conflagrations: no towns had been sacked: no provinces had been depopulated: no streams had run blood: no oppressions had been committed: none had fallen by the sword, or been carried off by disease, or by pestilence, or by famine: the world had been at Peace:—but then—
—I MUST HAVE BEEN PRIVATE!

And what will be his resources? Foreign countries hate him, with the bitterest hatred: they were sorely punished formerly, for the admission of French principles:

* See the PERISCOPE for February, 1814.

now, whatever is French is reprobated with most enthusiastic indignation. Then, their officers, their troops, were corrupted, for their population was corrupt: now, the people have felt the necessity of repelling the invaders from their districts, and have felt also their power to repel them. He is then restricted to France;—but, ALL France is not his: there are loyal men, loyal towns, and loyal provinces. He must sweep off the youth from where he can obtain them: he must gather taxes from where he can obtain them; for commerce is, no question, reduced to its late stagnation. The workmen will be drawn off again from the manufactories, for slaughter; and whatever new undertakings were commenced, cease under present circumstances. He has not even his old friend the President of the United States of America, on his side: for peace was ratified at Washington, Feb. 17, and Maddison has escaped for the moment, that separation of his States, which was on the point of taking place. Will he again incur the danger? We think he will not.

On the 20th of last month, Buonaparte laid an embargo on all vessels in the ports of Elba, under pretence of having discovered some design to smuggle certain commodities out of the island. He assembled his guards, about 1,100 men, and declaring his purpose, in which they concurred with cries of *Vive l'Empereur*, embarked on board four of the fastest sailing vessels on the 28th of February, anchored near Cannes, in France, March 1st. Here they landed. Fifty men advanced the same day to Cannes, where they urged the Mayor to proceed to meet the person whom they called the "General in Chief," but the Mayor returned an absolute refusal. He immediately received orders to prepare 3,000 rations the same evening. The same day fifteen men belonging to the expedition made their appearance before Antibes, soliciting permission to enter, as deserters from the isle of Elba. General Baron Corsin, the commandant, an officer of distinction, and covered with honourable wounds, received them by causing them to be disarmed. Shortly after, an officer came to summon the place in the name of Buonaparte; he was arrested and imprisoned. In fine, a third emissary presented himself before the commandant, to claim the fifteen men detained, and to invite him in the name of General Drouet, to repair with the Civil Authorities to the gulph of Juan; the only answer the emissary had was his arrest. Next day, the men who had disembarked, begun their march for Grasse; avoiding however, the

direct road through that town, and taking the road to Digne, where they bivouacked on the 4th.

The detachment which occupied Cannes consisted of 80 men, including three officers and a drummer then arrived a General named Cambrone, who arrested the Prince of Monaco, who happened to be at Cannes, and who was proceeding to his principality. He conducted him to an inn, where he placed him under a corporal's guard; and then proceeded to make requisitions of provisions, ordering the fronts of the houses to be illuminated. At half an hour past midnight, Buonaparte arrived, preceding his troop by some paces. He fixed his bivouac close to the town. At one o'clock he caused the Prince of Monaco to be brought to him, and asked where he was going? and whether he would follow him? The Prince begged to be excused, and to be permitted to continue his journey, which was immediately granted. At three o'clock Buonaparte set off on horseback; his troop followed him, with drums beating and music at their head, preceded by four field pieces and a superb carriage. On arriving within a league of Grasse, he sent a General to sound the dispositions of the inhabitants: he found there great agitation, but did not deem it prudent to enter. He then took the road to St. Valier, leaving his four field pieces, and his carriage, at the gate of Grasse.

The news of his landing did not arrive in Paris till the 5th. Monsieur immediately set off for Lyons with Marshal Ney, who swore to bring *Napoleon to Paris*. The King convoked an extraordinary meeting of the Legislative Body, who voted addresses to his Majesty, assuring him of their loyalty and attachment.

He also issued a proclamation to the army, confiding in their loyalty: an ordinance of his Majesty contains the following decrees:

1. The General Councils of the Departments will be convened by the Prefects immediately on receiving this our decree.
2. They will remain in permanent sitting to execute the measures of public safety directed by our decree of this day, as well for the organization of the national guards as for the formation of corps of volunteers.
3. They will be authorised to take such further measures for the public tranquillity as local circumstances may suggest to them, on communicating their deliberations to the Prefects of Departments, who will give an account of them to our Minister of the Interior,

Another decree declares the Punishments

to be inflicted on deserters, and abettors, and instigators to desertion; also appointing councils of war with every corps, to adjudicate the sentences.

The garrisons of Grenoble and Lyons deserted to the rebel standard. At the former place, unfortunately, a large quantity of ammunition fell into the hands of Buonaparte, who pushed on at the head of only 600 horse to Lyons, from which place the dispositions of the troops had previously compelled Monsieur to retire.

The same bad disposition of the army, was manifested all the way to Paris: and thus, the world has a striking lesson of the evils attendant on a military government. France is so sunk, that the army gives her a Sovereign! Language has no terms in which to express the baseness of such degradation.

The following bulletin announces the latest authentic information.

"Foreign Office, Downing Street, Saturday Night, March 25."

"Colonel Jenkinsen arrived this evening with dispatches from Lord Fitzroy Somerset, dated at Paris on the 22d instant. Lord Fitzroy Somerset and his suite, with the Spanish, Swedish, and Russian Embassies, were, at the above time, detained in Paris, being unable to procure passports for post-horses.

"Buonaparte entered Paris about half-past eight on Monday night, in the most private manner. His suite occupied three carriages, each drawn by six horses. At ten next morning, he shewed himself at the window in the garden of the Thuilleries. About noon he reviewed the troops on the Place Caroussel.

"Marshal Ney joined Buonaparte at Louis le Saulnier. His proclamation, dated from that place on the 14th of March describes the Bourbons as unfit to reign, and recommends his troops to join the great Napoleon!

"Caulincourt had been dispatched to Germany to invite the Archduchess Maria Louisa to Paris. Caulincourt quitted the capital on this mission on Tuesday evening.

"His most Christian Majesty had arrived at Lisle. Marshals Berthier and Macdonald remained with him. Monsieur and Marshal Marmont were marching with a large force towards Lisle."

Orders are given for the British troops to move; some are embarked; others embark to-day. Artillery, ammunition, stores, are sending to Belgium, with all speed: the Duke of Wellington is named commander in chief in that country, and we have some suspicion is destined by fortune to receive a singular favour at her hands.

The Prussian monarch, as the object of Buonaparte's first hatred, resumes his military attitude,—(that of his army; for the sovereigns are now kept together at Vienna, instead of separating) all Germany is giving orders to its troops; and throughout Europe, resounds "the dreadful note of preparation."

This might have been expected: but that the Sovereigns should thus early have announced their determination on the subject, is, perhaps, more than expectation might dare to trust to. They have issued the following

DECLARATION.

"The powers who have signed the treaty of Paris, assembled at the Congress at Vienna, being informed of the escape of Napoleon Buonaparte, and of his entrance into France with an armed force, owe it to their own dignity, and the interest of social order, to make a solemn declaration of the sentiments which this event has excited in them.

"By thus breaking the Convention which had established him in the Island of Elba, Buonaparte destroys the only legal title on which his existence depended—by appearing again in France with projects of confusion and disorder, he has deprived himself of the protection of the law, and has manifested to the universe, that there can be neither peace nor truce with him.

"The Powers consequently declare, that Napoleon Buonaparte has placed himself without the pale of civil and social relations, and that as an enemy and disturber of the tranquility of the world, he has rendered himself liable to public vengeance.

"They declare at the same time, that, firmly resolved to maintain entire the Treaty of Paris of May 30, 1814, and the dispositions sanctioned by that Treaty, and those which they have resolved on, or shall hereafter resolve on, to complete and to consolidate it, they will employ all their means, and will unite all their efforts; that the general peace, the object of the wishes of Europe, and the constant purpose of their labours may not be again troubled, and to guarantee against every attempt which shall threaten to re-plunge the world into the disorders and miseries of revolution.

"And, although entirely persuaded that all France, rallying round its legitimate Sovereign, will immediately annihilate this last attempt of a criminal and impotent delirium, all the Sovereigns of Europe animated by the same sentiments, and guided by the same principles, declare, that if, contrary to all calculation, there should result from this event any real dan-

ger, they will be ready to give to the King of France and to the French nation, or to any other Government that shall be attacked, as soon as they shall be called upon, all the assistance requisite to restore public tranquillity, and to make a common cause against all those who should undertake to compromise it.

"The present Declaration, inserted in the Register of the Congress, assembled at Vienna on the 13th March, 1815, shall be made public.

"Done and attested by the Plenipotentiaries of the High Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris.

"Vienna, March 13, 1815."

Here follow the signatures in the alphabetic order of the Court:—

Austria. PRINCE METTERNICH.
BARON WESSENERG.
France. PRINCE TALLEYRAND.
THE DUKE OF DALBERG.
LATOUR DU PIN.
COUNT ALEXIS DE NOAILLE.

Great Britain. WELLINGTON.

CLANCARTY.
CATHCART.
STEWART.

Portugal. COUNT PAMELIA.

SALDONHA LOBS.

Prussia. PRINCE HARDENBERG.

BARON HUMBOLDT.

Russia. COUNT RASUMOWSKY.

COUNT STACKELBERG.

COUNT NESSELRÖDE.

Spain. P. GOMEZ LABRADOR.

Sweden. LAEMENHELM.

Affairs are in much too entangled a state for us to hazard the smallest conjecture on probable events: but, the following ideas seem to have some support.

1. Buonaparte will endeavour to overrun Belgium, with the velocity of lightning.

2. When he has so done, he will make offers of peace: perhaps even, he will offer to retire, only securing the Sovereignty to the Roi de Rome.

3. The King of France will hoist his standard, where his presence may be most efficacious.

4. There may be several armies acting in the heart of France at the same time.

The miseries of this condition, need no augmentation; yet there are those who recollect the Cossack cry "PARIS LIKE MOSCOW!"

By the bye, the Cossacks are fads to rejoice at this turn in affairs: it takes place just in time to replenish the pockets of those who have spent all the Napoleons

they carried with them to the banks of the Don.

At home, the tumults raised by the mob, in order to terrify the legislature against the obnoxious corn bill, the corn bill itself with all its odium, are forgotten. The populace foresee that trade will be stopped, by renewed war; what will rioting avail? Orders for goods are countermanded, in every branch of business. The hopes which peace had inspired are nipped in the bud. The public stocks are down to 56½, for the three per cents; and the holders of annuities would sell, if they could, at any discount under 11 or 12. The time demands great skill, great vigilance, great spirit, and great good fortune. Every body foresees the crisis will be trying; but, amid all this, some—not a few, even flatter themselves it will not be procrastinated, "severe, say they, but short."

Heaven grant it may prove so! The prudent, however, will wait a short time before they form an opinion. They will perhaps wait another short time before they speak their minds. The general persuasion,—which is all we can report—expects a scene of transcendent distress:—nothing less than the PUNISHMENT OF FRANCE BY THE HANDS OF FRENCHMEN.

BRITISH FINANCES.

Abstract of the net produce of the Revenue, in the years ending 5th January, 1814, and 5th January, 1815; and also, the total produce of the Customs and Excise.

	5 Jan. 1814.	5 Jan. 1815.
Customs	£	£
Customs Consolidated	3,707,668	4,938,299
Do. Annual Duties	2,778,061	2,618,001
Do. War Taxes	3,722,424	3,503,024
Total produce of Customs	10,208,153	11,059,324
Excise		
Excise Consolidated	17,561,032	18,311,172
Do. Annual Duties	548,829	479,908
Do. War Taxes	6,073,533	6,354,541
Total produce of Excise	24,183,394	25,145,611
Stamps	5,340,711	5,598,573
Post Office	1,406,000	1,450,000
Assessed Taxes	8,286,812	6,411,671
Property	13,965,803	14,218,333
Land Taxes	1,143,281	1,129,223
Miscellaneous	423,217	417,216
	28,565,824	29,225,046
Total Net Revenue	62,957,371	65,429,981

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, March 20, 1815.

That the merchant who supplies all the world with commodities valuable and useful, should maintain his tranquillity, and carry on his business without disturbance, when all the world around him is disturbed, is absolutely impossible. The value of every thing in which he deals, fluctuates with events. His money is worth more or less: his commodities are worth more or less: his credits are more or less certain of payment, according to the ups and downs of kingdoms and states with which he has intercourse. The recent burst of politics, therefore, by which the renewal of hostilities in the utmost bitterness of spirit is brought before the eyes of every man, strongly affects the merchant; the probable demand or prohibition of the commodities in which he deals; the facility, or difficulty of conveying them; the cost of transit, with a thousand other particulars, fill the merchant's bosom with anxiety.

The ratification of Peace with America, —now a most fortunate circumstance for both countries—has caused a decline in the prices of cotton, tobacco, and all other articles imported from the United States, which would have been extremely extensive and rapid, had not the stocks on hand of those articles been so greatly diminished by continued consumption without supply, that those who are in the habit of using them cannot wait for fresh importation. On the other hand, the late events in France, the progress of Buonaparte in the heart of that country, with the certainty of his reaching Paris without opposition, have raised the price of French goods of every description, because the prospect of supply from that country is rendered extremely obscure. Brandy is raised: so is whatever is extensively in demand in time of war: grain—provisions—saltpetre—and money. Money is, in fact, in a state of requisition at present, beyond what is common. Gold is raised in price: Napoleons *D'or* rose *one shilling* each on the receipt of the news. Silver has since felt the impulse. (4½d. to 5d. per oz.) To add to the confusion; omnium has felt a most severe depreciation, and the time when it must be completely redeemed from the Bank, to which it is pledged, is close at hand.

Corn, as an article of supply from abroad, has been checked by the operation of the laws now in force, and still more, no doubt,

by the expected sanction to the Corn Bill, by the Prince Regent. The tumults which have disgraced town and country on this subject will be forgotten, amid the still greater agitations of private property that will attend the renewal of war:—while the war will naturally fix a price on corn, independent of the operation of this new statute.

To enable the reader to form some notion of the relative price of the quarter loaf as governed by the averages, we subjoin the following:

Return of the Average Prices of Wheat, Flour, and the Quarter Loaf, within the Bills of Mortality, from 1804 to 1813, both inclusive, distinguishing each year:—

	Wheat		Flour		Quarter	
	Average.		Average.		Loaf.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1804....	57	5½	52	6½	9½	
1805....	88	5	84	11½	14½	
1806....	73	1½	69	2½	12½	
1807....	71	11½	66	1½	12	
1808....	77	2½	66	1½	12	
1809....	91	8	84	1½	14½	
1810....	96	10½	93	8½	16	
1811....	91	2	84	6½	14½	
1812....	123	2	108	6½	18½	
1813....	115	7½	104	11½	17½	
	10/886	8½	10/814	10½	10/142	
	88	8	81	5½	14½	
	Average for Ten Years.		Average for Ten Years.		Average for Ten Years.	

GRAIN.—Average Prices of Grain in the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, from the 5th of November, 1814, to the 11th of February, 1815, both inclusive:—

	Wht.	Rye.	Barl.	Oats.	Bns.	Peas.
Weeks ending	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Nov. 5	71	10½	44	6	35	8
12	71	0	44	3	36	11
19	70	4	41	3	25	5
26	70	4	42	10	34	1
Dec. 3	70	2	40	8	34	3
10	70	5	42	0	35	11
17	68	7	41	1	34	7
24	66	11	41	7	32	4
1815. 31	65	8	40	1	33	6
Jan. 7	64	2	41	4	32	11
14	61	7	39	1	31	0
21	59	0	37	7	29	10
28	56	1	35	1	28	6
Feb. 4	56	1	36	5	27	1
11	58	8	35	2	27	9

Further, with respect to Commodities—

Many of the prices that might be marked are merely nominal, at this moment. Pro-

visions are expected to rise: there is therefore no answer to those who demand them: brandy and rum have been subject to much speculation; all expecting their value to increase: hemp, flax, tallow, have experienced a small rise; but it has not been supported with spirit. Tea has fetched less money, on the whole, say 2d. per lb.

COFFEE has been very heavy: little sold, of the good,—because it did not realize price enough: of the indifferent, or bad, because speculation declined the subject.

Sugars change and fluctuate with the feelings of the holders. There has been no general briskness. The grocers, indeed, have bought for home consumption; but all other purchasers looked rather shy and modest at the sales.

COTTON felt the peace with America more than any thing else. The probability of vessels arriving, the looking forward to supplies from various quarters—the want of money included, have rendered this article of uncertain demand. The manufacturers must buy: their exhausted stocks must be replenished: particular kinds, therefore, only in request, and others sometimes much enquired after, for the moment absolutely overlooked.

In fact, almost every thing has been overlooked, for several days past. *What is the news of the morning?* and *What is the news of the evening?* has been much of the employment of merchants, as well as of others, and not without cause. The suddenness of events has absorbed all the time and disposition that might have been employed in consideration; and enquiry of others, as to facts, and inferences, has taken place of that promptitude at doing business, which distinguished the merchant from the mere pretender to commerce.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Essex.—The wheat plants which have all along made such a fine appearance, now turn somewhat yellow, for want of dry weather. The planting of beans and peas, is quite complete; and in some places these plants begin to make their appearance. But little spring corn on the strong lands is already sown. Since our last we have complaints of the rot among the breeding sheep, consequently a loss in the lambs. Horses of all kinds are cheaper. Store pigs are lower in price, but the spring ones very dear. Turnips, from the mildness of the season, continue very plentiful.

Bankrupts and Certificates, in the order of their dates, with the Attornies.

BANKRUPTS Feb. 14th.

Aldred W. Ipswich, linendraper. *Sol.* Sanders Upper Thames-street.
Churchyard L. Fressingfield, Suffolk, grocer. *Sols.* Edwards and Co. Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury.
Contes S. Sunderland, Durham, grocer. *Sol.* Wilson, Greville-street.
Goodman, B. Romsey-Infra, Southampton, miller. *Sol.* Nettlefold, Norfolk-street, Strand.
Greenwood W. Elwick, Yorkshire, farmer. *Sols.* Few and Co. Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.
Hulet W. Buildwas, Shropshire, farmer. *Sol.* Benbow and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
Horton T. Bush-lane, drysalter. *Sols.* Knight and Co. Castle-street, Falcon-square.
Harris J. St Thomas Apostle, Devonshire, currier. *Sols.* Lambie and Co. Princes-street, Bank of England.
Mullett F. St. Mary Axe, merchant. *Sols.* Swain and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
Robinson G. G innsborough, Lincolnshire, wharfinger. *Sols.* Rosser and Co. Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn.
Roberts J. Shaftesbury, grocer. *Sols.* Tahourdin and Co. Argyll-street.
Schofield J. Blackheynook, Yorkshire, merchant. *Sols.* Brundrett and Co. Temple.
Shaw J. Plymouth Dock, ironmonger. *Sols.* Blagrove and Co. Symond's Inn.
Smith T. Old Barge House, London, corn dealer. *Sol.* Humphries, Searle-street, Lincoln's Inn.
Salmon R. Aldham, Essex, carpenter. *Sols.* Porcock and Co. Ely-place, Holborn.
Townsend R. Preston, Lancashire, corn dealer. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.
Cry T. Itchin Ferry, Southampton, baker. *Sol.* Stevenson, Lincoln's Inn.
Wythes J. and T. Hagley, Worcestershire, millers. *Sols.* Still and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
Wisley J. Thaxted, Essex, jobber. *Sols.* Scudamore and Co. Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
Wileman Messrs. West Hoathlye, Sussex, tanners. *Sols.* Gatty and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

CERTIFICATES, Mar. 7.

A. Warrington, Shrewsbury, bricklayer.—J. A. Ourry, of Greenwich, Kent, and of Winchester-street, London, broker.—J. Haddock, of Cateaton-street, London, banker.—R. K. Frost, late of Launceston, Cornwall, but now prisoner in the King's Bench, maltster.—W. Sheppard, of Bristol, bookseller.—S. Clark, late of the Commercial Road, Middlesex, hoop bender.—G. Piance, of Swansea, Glamorgan, linen draper.—G. Walton, of Halifax, York, grocer.—J. Kidd, of Holbeck, Leeds, flour merchant.—G. Masters, of Newport, Monmouth, brewer.—T. Thomas, of Bristol, soap boiler.

BANKRUPTS.—Feb. 18.

Breake J. Malmesbury, Wilts, parchment maker. *Sols.* Long and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Blakemore R. Birmingham, tailor. *Sol.* Nichols, Gray's Inn-square.
 Davey J. Bishopshill, Somerset, maltster. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
 Freeborn I. Finchfield, Essex, butcher. *Sol.* Bromley, Gray's Inn.
 Gamage W. D. Falmouth, Cornwall, merchant. *Sol.* Paulin, Broad-street, Ratcliff.
 Gower S. High Holborn, dealer. *Sols.* Blunt and Co. Old Bethlem.
 Hughes and Co. Storrington, Sussex, brewers. *Sols.* Glutton and Co. St. Thomas street, Southwark.
 Hickinson W. Sheffield, York, furrier. *Sol.* Rigg, Southampton Buildings.
 Hall E. Cheltenham, farmer. *Sols.* Vizard and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
 Jones F. Maidstone, Kent, corn factor. *Sols.* Webster and Co. Queen-st. Cheapside.
 Jackson G. Bow Church Yard, calico printer. *Sol.* Jackson, Elm Court.
 Knight J. Wivelsfield, Cuckfield, Sussex, tailor. *Sol.* Bull, Holles-street, Cavendish-sq.
 Larchin E. Magdalen-street, Southwark, stationer. *Sol.* Lindsay, St. Thomas-street.
 Lyon J. London street, broker. *Sols.* Vandercom and Co. Bush-lane.
 Morris Messrs. Little Tower-street, wine and spirit brokers. *Sols.* Robinson and Co. Austin Friars.
 Minskip W. Doncaster, bookseller. *Sol.* Blake-lock, Sergeant's Inn.
 Munn B. Rolvenden, Kent, dealer. *Sol.* Derby, Harcourt Buildings, Temple.
 McCabe J. Lombard-street, merchant. *Sols.* Tomlinsons and Co. Copthall Court.
 Pritchard W. E. Bristol, surgeon. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
 Price and Cross, Bristol, merchants. *Sols.* Tarrant and Co. Chancery lane.
 Rugg Messrs. Austin Friars, silkmen. *Sols.* Walker and Co. Old Jewry.
 Robinson and Co. Dalton, York, clothiers. *Sol.* Battye, Chancery-lane.
 Richards J. Montague place, Russel-square, merchant, *Sol.* Jopson, Castle-st. Holborn.
 Starkey W. Marsh, Huddersfield, merchant. *Sol.* Battye, Chancery-lane.
 Shallard C. sen. Keynsham, Somerset, steel worker. *Sol.* Meredith, Lincoln's Inn.
 Stephenson Messrs. Kingston upon Hull, spirit merchants. *Sol.* Egerton, Gray's Inn-sq.
 White J. Bethuall Green, coal merchant. *Sols.* Innes and Co. Paper Buildings, Temple.
 Wallis J. Caxton, Cambridge, innkeeper. *Sol.* Holloway, Chancery-lane.
 Warth R. Ely, Cambridgeshire, miller, *Sol.* Wortham, Castle-street, Holborn.
 Winstanley W. Liverpool, merchant. *Sol.* Blackstock & Co. Paper Buildings, Temple.
 West G. Kingston upon Hull, linen draper. *Sol.* Egerton, Gray's Inn-square.

CERTIFICATES, March 11.

T. Cochran, of York, glover.—W. Ludlam,

now or late of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, white-smith.—B. Bohen, of Bishops-gate-street, London, merchant.—C. Hopkins, of Stourbridge, Worcester, linen draper.—E. H. Ferne, of St. John's street, West Smithfield, baker.—B. Buckle, of Cheltenham, Gloucester, baker.—W. Adams, of Ipswich, Suffolk, grocer.—J. W. Stephens, of Manchester, cotton-spinner.—N. S. Builder, of Bristol, woollen draper.

BANKRUPTS.—Feb. 21.

Abbott N. Ipswich, maltster and merchant. *Sol.* Taylor, John street, Bedford Row.
 Boughton E. Bromsgrove, Worcester, mercer and tailor. *Sols.* Fladgate and Co. Essex-street, Strand.
 Boyle W. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. *Sols.* Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn.
 Davis W. Holmer, Herefordshire, cattle dealer. *Sol.* Pewtriss, Verulam Buildings Gray's Inn.
 Gidley J. Norwich, coach maker. *Sols.* Foster and Co. Norwich.
 Gowen J. Heveningham, Suffolk, grocer. *Sol.* Pugh, Beard street, Russel square.
 Munton J. Foulsham, Norfolk, grocer. *Sols.* Windus and Co. Southampton Buildings.
 Matthews J. Norwich, plumber. *Sols.* Frost and Co. Sudbury.
 Schollick J. Wooloaks, Cumberland, corn dealer. *Sol.* Birkett, Cloak lane.

CERTIFICATES.—March 14.

J. and R. Hayward, Bebkington, Somersetshire, clothiers.—J. Fish, Newcastle upon Tyne, soap maker.—A. Lindsay, Manchester, dealer in cotton goods.—J. Smith, Tabernacle Walk, merchant.—G. Parsons, Edgeware Road, coal merchant.—J. W. Harvey, Hadleigh Hall, Essex, banker.—I. Banks, Newington Butts, stationer.—J. F. and W. Street, Bucklersbury, stationers.

BANKRUPTS.—Feb. 25.

Awbery W. Rupert-street, Haymarket, victualer. *Sol.* Burnley, Church-court, Walbrook.
 Bennett T. B. Wapping Wall, slopseller. *Sols.* Jackson and Co. Fenchurch-chambers.
 Bagnall J. Manchester, factor. *Sols.* Dacie and Co. Holborn-court, Gray's Inn.
 Butcher J. Golden-lane, yeast merchant. *Sol.* Hamilton, Berwick-street, Soho.
 Blackburn T. Liverpool, tallow chandler. *Sols.* Lowes and Co. Temple.
 Brown & Olley, George-street, Portman-square, brewers. *Sol.* Pike, Air-street, Piccadilly.
 Clouter S. B. Bristol, stationer. *Sols.* Devon and Co. Holborn-court, Gray's Inn.
 Cliffe H. Snow Hill, merchant. *Sols.* Gregson, Angel court, Throgmorton-street.
 Cranstone J. Upper Thames-street, ironmonger. *Sol.* Bennett, Tokenhouse-yard.
 Dixon S. Boston, jeweller. *Sols.* Lodington and Hall, Temple.
 Dadd W. Chatham, tea dealer. *Sol.* Nelson, Palsgrave place, Temple Bar.
 Elliot E. Rotherham, Yorkshire, ironmonger. *Sol.* Egerton, Gray's Inn-square.
 Failes M. Upwell, Cambridgeshire, shop-keeper. *Sol.* Farlow, Clifford's Inn.

Grant A. Broad-street-place, merchant. *Sol.* James, Bucklersbury.
 Hopper T. Wapping Wall, victualler. *Sol.* Mills, Vine-street, Piccadilly.
 Herbert W. Sandford, Oxfordshire, cow dealer. *Sols.* Meyrick and Co. Red Lion square.
 Jackman T. sen. Oakeley Farm, Southampton, farmer. *Sol.* Roe, Howard-street, Strand.
 Levy Messrs. Burcklersbury, merchants. *Sols.* Crowder & Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry.
 Lowe D. Malicroft, Derbyshire, corn dealer. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.
 Mansford F. Lincoln, grocer. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warford-court.
 Newstead J. Acle, Norfolk, spirit merchant. *Sols.* Whitcombe and Co. Sergeant's Inn.
 Schlusberg W. Manchester, merchant. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.
 White J. Pitchley, Northampton, victualler. *Sol.* Marshall, Kettering.
 Warth R. Leverington, Cambridgeshire, miller. *Sols.* Wortham, Castle street, Holborn.

CERTIFICATES March 13.

M. E. Harvey, Witham, Essex, banker.—
 J. Callow, Birmingham, mathematical instrument maker.—T. King, Charlotte street, Sadler's Wells, carpenter.—C. Longstaff, Nottingham, merchant.—W. Crossman, Union-street, Southwark, carrier.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—Feb. 28.

Shillito T. Doncaster, York, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.

Webb J. Broadway, Worcester, grocer. *Sols.* Cardale & Co. Holborn Court, Gray's Inn.
 Bellett J. Houlton, Devon, ironmonger. *Sols.* Vizard and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
 Clarke David, Bedford, shoemaker. *Sols.* Meredith Lincoln's Inn New square.
 Chesmer H. Sittingbourne, Kent, miller. *Sols.* Collett and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Cock E. Meragissy, Cornwall, fish, carrier. *Sol.* Thompson, Gray's Inn-square.
 Darvill R. Princes Risborough, Bucks, miller. *Sol.* Burton, North-street, Red Lion-square.
 Dalton S. Coventry, grocer. *Sol.* Carter, Coventry.
 Evans W. A. Brearly-street, Birmingham, coal dealer. *Sol.* Aspinall, Quality court, Chancery-lane.
 Huxham W. Exeter, ironfounder. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Princes-street, Bedford-row.
 Hopper T. Wapping Wall, Middlesex, victualler. *Sol.* Mills, Vine-street, Piccadilly.
 Irvine J. Manchester, dealer. *Sols.* Austice and Co. Temple.
 Jackson Messrs. Torside, Glossop, Derby, paper makers. *Sols.* Tarrant and Co. Chancery lane.
 Kirby Messrs. Nottingham, coal merchants. *Sols.* Messrs. Berridge, Hatton Garden.
 Lawrence M. Wappenbury, Warwick, dealer. *Sols.* Long and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Lane J. Asundel, Sussex, corn merchant. *Sols.* Palmer and Co. Bedford Row.
 Magee C. Whitehaven, grocer. *Sol.* Lowden, Clement's Inn.

Newell J. Great Malvern, Worcester, tailor. *Sol.* Chilton, Exchequer Office, Lancoln's Inn.
 Rickman T. Deal, coach master.
 Read T. Nottingham, lace manufacturer. *Sols.* Allsop and Co. Nottingham.
 Sorgenfrey A. W. Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, merchant. *Sol.* Lane, Lawrence Pountney Hill, Cannon-street.
 Short J. J. Coleman-street, auctioneer. *Sols.* Wadson and Co. Austin Friars.

CERTIFICATES, March 21.

W. Cox, Wood-street, warehouseman.—A. Fair, Aldersgate-street, merchant.—T. Wingate, Market Raisin, Lincolnshire, linen draper.—J. Hague, Narrow-street, Limehouse, wine merchant.—H. Watson, Weymouth Mews, Marylebone, coach maker.—J. Browell, Coal Exchange, coal factor.—T. Beale, Little Smeaton, Yorkshire, weld merchant.—T. Wheatley, Greenwich, liveryman.—I. Cooke, Cheltenham, upholsterer.—E. Lowe, Shrewsbury, wharfinger.—W. English, Lewes, Sussex, cutler.

BANKRUPTS, March 4.

Bend T. Shirland, Derby, maltster. *Sols.* Whitcombe and Co. Sergeant's Inn.
 Court T. Birmingham, carrier. *Sol.* Punton, Wine Office Court, Fleet-street.
 Cherry N. Hanwell, Oxford, miller. *Sol.* Pearson, Pump-court, Temple.
 Deakin J. Brook street, Birmingham, gun maker. *Sol.* Penber, Leigh-street, Red Lion-square.
 Evans R. Shrewsbury, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Seagle, Godliman-street, Doctor's Commons.
 England M. Ilkeston, Derby, butcher. *Sols.* Whitcombe and Co. Sergeant's Inn.
 Grainger John, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, provision broker. *Sol.* Birkett, Cloak-lane.
 Gardner T. Aberdare, Glamorgan, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn.
 Hunter T. jun. King's Lynn, Norfolk, woollen draper. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warford-court.
 Isles R. of Fairford, Gloucester, grocer. *Sols.* Robinson and Co. Charter-house-square.
 Lindow J. jun. Cleator, Cumberland, spade manufacturer. *Sols.* Farrer and Co. Nicholas-lane.
 Munn B. Rolvenden, Kent, dealer & chapman. *Sol.* Derby, Harcourt Buildings, Temple.
 Mayston W. Friday-street, warehouseman. *Sol.* Pasmore, Warford-court, Throgmorton st.
 Noad J. Stratford, Essex, baker. *Sols.* Eritt and Co. Haydon-square, Minories.
 Richardson J. Tewkesbury, chair manufacturer. *Sols.* Cardale and Co. Holborn court.
 Richmond T. G. Gainsford-street, Horseley-down, Surrey, cornfactor. *Sol.* Cobb, Clement's Inn.
 Reynolds P. King-street, Southwark, chinaman. *Sols.* Messrs. Naylor, Great Newport-street.
 Solomon S. M. Gloucester Terrace, Commercial Road, merchant. *Sol.* Poole, Adam's-court.
 Williams T. Back lane, Bethnal Green, insurance broker. *Sol.* Bowden, Angel-court.
 Ward W. M. Warrington, Lancaster, boat and

shoemaker *Sol.* Norris, John-street, Bedford-row.

CERTIFICATES, March 25.

R. Hedges, jun. of the Old Bailey, London, confectioner.—*S. Gneathad*, late of Sheerness, Kent, stationer.—*J. Swallow*, of Bix, Oxford, corn dealer.—*H. Staples*, of Tottenham-court-road, Middlesex, oil and colourman.—*T. Grainger*, of Bristol, cabinet maker.—*R. Bidwell*, of Norwich, sack manufacturer.—*J. D. Kenworthy*, late London, but now of Manchester, dealer and chapman.—*M. G. Neise*, of Parliament-street, army accoutrement maker.—*G. Baillairs*, of Leicester, banker.—*J. Dyer*, of Bristol, ivory black manufacturer.—*T. Carruthers*, of Oakshaw-hill, Cumberland, bacon and butter dealer.—*S. Jewitt*, of Faxelet, York, corn dealer.—*M. Cohen*, of Mint-street, Borough, Surrey, ironmonger.—*T. Preston*, of Upper Thames-street, London, lead merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—March 7.

Bristow J. Reading, Berks, barge master. *Sol.* Watkins, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.
Davies J. Flint, corn merchant. *Sol.* Butterfield, Charles street, City Road.
Davis E. Gloucester, druggist. *Sol.* Beck, Bream's Buildings, Chancery-lane.
Elworthy W. Walcot, Somerset, lause carpenter. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn-square.
Fisher W. Cheltenham, Gloucester, carpenter. *Sol.* Meredith, Lincoln's Inn.
Graham W. Carlisle, Cumberland, merchant. *Sol.* Birkett, Cloak-lane.
Harding Thomas, of Ely, Cambridgeshire, woolstapler. *Sols.* Smith and Co. Staple Inn.
Jackson W. Carlisle, Cumberland, fishmonger. *Sols.* Mounsey and Co. Staple Inn.
Osbaldiston J. Southampton, baker. *Sol.* Whitaker, Broad-court, Long Acre.
Oldfield T. Deritend, Birmingham, grocer. *Sol.* Smart, Staple Inn.
Patt J. Stokefening, Devon, miller. *Sol.* Luxmore, Red Lion Square.
Reilly J. Hart-street, Crutched Friars, merchant. *Sols.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall-str.
Russell W. G. Norton Falgate, Middlesex, oilman. *Sol.* Lang, America-square.

CERTIFICATES, March 28.

R. Braithwaite, late of Catherine-court, Tower-hill, London, ship agent.—*T. Edge*, late of St. Mary's Row, Birmingham, engineer.—*I. Williams*, of Bristol, timber merchant.—*S. T. Goodliff*, of Shoulham-street, Edgeware-road, Middlesex, carpenter.—*S. Adams*, of Walsall, Stafford, merchant.—*J. Cast*, jun. of Rochdale, Lancaster, woollen manufacturer.—*J. Harris*, of St. Thomas the Apostle, Devon, carrier.—*R. Longstaff*, late of Cloak lane, London, scrivener.—*J. Elsdon*, of Bush-lane, Cannon-street, London, bricklayer.—*A. Israel*, late of Portsea, Hants, merchant.—*A. Harrison*, of Parliament-street, Westminster, linen draper.

BANKRUPTS.—March 11

Bickerdike W. Newstead, York, innkeeper. *Sol.* Lake, Dowgate-hill.

Buckett and Plampton, Greenhills Rents, West Smithfield, printers. *Sol.* Pullen, Fore street, Cripplegate.

Benkhausen G. Austin Friars, London, merchant. *Sol.* Pullen, Fore-st. Cripplegate.

Bradford B. of the Stone's End, Southwark; dealer in British wines and foreign spirits.

Sols. Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street. *Charles and Rawlins*, Dean street, Soho, wine merchants. *Sols.* Wadson & Co. Austin Friars.

Doorman C. C. Wellclose-square, Middlesex, sugar refiner. *Sols.* Holt and Co. Thread-needle-street.

Groome W. Batle Bridge, Middlesex, carpenter. *Sol.* Mott, Royal Mint, Tower Hill.

Hatfull J. sen. of New Cross, Rotherhithe, Surrey, smith. *Sol.* Lang, America-square.

Maegae M. Jermyn-street, St. James's, milliner. *Sols.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall street.

Orme W. Southwark, distiller. *Sol.* Sudlow, Monument Yard.

Pattinson D. Carlisle, Cumberland, common brewer. *Sol.* Clennell, Staple Inn.

Pitt J. Cheltenham, Gloucester, upholsterer and brickmaker. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Princess-st. Bedford row.

Shaw and Masterman, Yarm, butter and cheese factors. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Stockton.

Shaw, Wilson, and Masterman, of Arncliffe and Yarm, York, provision merchants. *Sol.* Woolfe, Basinghall-street.

Ward J. jun. Bermondsey, Surrey, flour factor. *Sol.* Francis, New Boswell court.

Wild M. Whitehaven, Cumberland, innkeeper. *Sol.* Clennell, Staples Inn.

Woodcock F. Harrow Inn, Wyken, Leicester, innholder. *Sol.* Ware, Gray's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, April 1.

R. Whittle, of Liverpool, merchant.—*C. Greenwood*, of Bradley Mill, Marsden, Lancashire, cotton twist spinner.—*T. Lutwyche*, of Liverpool, merchant.—*J. M. Stiles*, of Frome Selwood, clothier.—*W. Roden*, of Hylthe, Kent, bookseller.—*J. Anderson and J. Brown*, both late of Wormwood-street, Bromdstreet, London, merchants.—*A. Worley*, inn. Fish-street-hill, London, coffee house keeper.—*T. Panton*, Philpot lane, London, coal merchant.—*J. Rowland*, Bramshott, Southampton, dealer.—*J. Cooper*, the younger, late of Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, ironmonger.—*W. Colekin*, of Coventry, grocer.—*A. Gompertz*, of Great Winchester-street, London, merchant.

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* * We should be very happy to oblige those Gentlemen who have requested of us to insert the Dividends, Dissolution of Partnerships, and other Articles of a like nature from the Gazette:—the fact is that having had those particulars composed, and measured off, formerly, they were found to occupy so great a space, that it was impossible to admit of their insertion.

PRICES CURRENT, Mar. 21, 1815.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt.	3	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto pearl	3	15	0	4	0	0
Barilla	1	8	0	1	10	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal.	0	5	9	0	6	0
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	6	0	0	0	0
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	16	0	0	19	0	0
Cochineal, garb. bond lb.	1	16	0	1	17	0
Ditto, East-India	0	5	6	0	6	6
Coffee, fine bond .. cwt.	4	16	0	5	0	0
Ditto ordinary	3	6	0	3	8	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	1	0	0	0
Ditto Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Smyrna	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	1	0	0	1	4
Currants, Zant .. cwt.	4	13	0	0	0	0
Elephants' Teeth	27	0	0	33	0	0
Scrivelloes	18	0	0	23	0	0
Flax, Riga	90	0	0	93	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	73	0	0	75	0	0
Galls, Turkey	15	0	0	16	0	0
Geneva, Holl. bond gal.	0	3	11	0	4	1
Ditto, English	0	13	6	0	14	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	8	0	0	12	0	0
Hemp, Riga	63	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	54	0	0	58	0	0
Indigo, Caraccas .. lb.	0	12	0	0	12	6
Ditto East-India	0	7	6	0	12	1
Iron, British bars .. ton	14	10	0	15	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.n.d.	23	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto Norway	14	0	0	16	10	0
Lead in pigs	27	0	0	28	0	0
Ditto red	29	0	0	30	0	0
Lead white	44	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood chips	14	0	0	15	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	5	5	0	5	12	0
Mahogany	0	1	4	0	1	4
Oil, Lucca .. 24 gal jar	18	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	62	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto whale	40	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, 1/2 chest	2	14	0	0	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt.	0	17	0	0	18	0
Raisins, bloom .. cwt.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Rice, Carolina	1	10	0	1	15	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0	6	3	0	0	0
Ditto Leeward Island	0	3	4	0	3	9
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	3	17	0	0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	7	0	2	10	0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto ..	1	11	0	1	13	0
Tallow, Russia, white	3	15	0	0	0	0
Ditto .. yellow	3	19	0	0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	1	13	0	1	14	0
Tin in blocks	8	0	0	8	6	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	1	4	0	1	5
Ditto Virginia	0	1	6	0	2	6
Wax, Guinea	8	10	0	9	0	0
Whale-fins (Green) ton	82	0	0	0	0	0
Wine :						
Red Port, bond pipe ..	47	0	0	50	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	55	0	0	60	0	0
Ditto Madeira	30	0	0	50	0	0
Ditto Vidonia	72	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Calcevala	72	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry	45	0	0	60	0	0
Ditto Mountain	27	0	0	33	0	0
Ditto Claret	20	0	0	70	0	0

Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock,
Fire-Office Shares, &c. Mar. 24.

	£.	s.	£.	s.
Canals :				
Andover	85	—	82	—
Birmingham .. Div. 301	690	—	695	—
Chesterfield .. Div. 61	100	—	—	—
Chelmar and Blackwater	89	—	—	—
Croydon	13	10	14	—
Crinan	2	5	—	—
Ellesmere and Chester Div. 41	82	—	83	—
Grand Junction .. Div. 71	224	—	225	—
Grand Western	11	—	12	—
Huddersfield	14	10	—	—
Kennett and Avon	20	10	20	—
Ditto (new)	14	—	—	—
Lancaster .. Div. 11	19	10	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool	208	—	—	—
Ditto (new)	167	—	—	—
Leicester and Northamp- ton, or Old Union	131	—	133	—
Monmouthshire Div. 101	160	—	—	—
Montgomery	83	—	—	—
Regents	23	—	28	—
Shropshire .. Div. 41	78	—	—	—
Stratford	26	10	—	—
Stroudwater	232	—	—	—
Swansea	175	—	—	—
Warwick & Birming. Div. 141	294	—	—	—
Warwick & Napton Div. 161	296	—	—	—
Worcester and Birmingham	40	—	—	—
Docks :				
East India	132	—	—	—
East Country	45	—	—	—
London	96	88	86	85
West India .. Div. 91	157	—	154	—
Road :				
Highgate Archway 501 sh.	9	0	—	—
British Copper Comp. Div. 51	34	—	40	—
English Ditto Div. .. 81	7	—	—	—
Mines :				
Butspill	7	—	10	—
Insurance Companies :				
Atlas	2	10	2	17
Birmingham 10001 sh. 1001 pd.	200	—	—	—
Eagle 501 sh. 51 pd.	2	2	0	0
Globe	108	—	109	—
Hope	2	2	—	—
Imperial 500 sh. 501 pd.	49	—	—	—
London Ship	20	—	—	—
Rock	2	10	—	—
Royal Exchange	258	—	—	—
Union Fire and Life 1001 sh.	21	—	—	—
201 pd.	—	—	—	—
Water Works :				
Chelsea	12	—	13	—
East London	65	—	—	—
Grand Junction	34	35	—	—
Kent (old)	48	—	—	—
Portsmouth & Farington	21	—	—	—
West Middlesex	27	—	—	—
Bridge :				
Strand 1001 sh. all pd.	21	10	0	—
Southwark Bridge	6	0	7	—
Literary Institutions :				
London 75 gs. sh.	39	—	—	—
Russell 25 gs.	18	18	—	—
Surry 30 gs.	13	10	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	1 o'clock Night.	Height of Barome. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Baromet.	
Feb. 21	52	55	50	29.95	8	Cloudy
22	51	55	46	30.20	10	Cloudy
23	42	50	46	,20	14	Fair
24	46	51	47	,02	10	Cloudy
25	47	52	47	,01	12	Cloudy
26	47	47	38	,07	7	Stormy
27	35	50	39	,45	16	Fair
28	32	47	40	,32	15	Fair
Mar 1	40	55	46	,18	12	Fair
2	46	45	40	,12	0	Rain
3	39	52	47	,19	10	Cloudy
4	46	53	46	,20	12	Cloudy
5	47	53	44	,19	10	Cloudy
6	44	54	44	,16	18	Fair
7	47	50	47	29.85	16	Cloudy
8	47	49	40	,40	0	Rain
9	40	48	40	,30	7	Cloudy
10	40	47	35	,25	13	Fair
11	33	47	36	,42	17	Fair
12	37	47	45	,21	0	Rain
13	42	48	40	28.90	0	Stormy
14	41	47	40	29.80	0	Rain
15	40	50	50	,84	0	Rain
16	53	57	46	,98	22	Fair
17	47	58	46	,96	25	Fair
18	47	57	50	30.00	15	Showry
19	50	57	50	29.96	16	Cloudy
20	51	57	49	,95	16	Cloudy

London Premiums of Insurance.

At 15s. 9d. to 1l. Poole, Exeter, Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth.
 At 15s. 9d. Yarmouth, Hull, and Newcastle
 At 1 g. to 1½ g. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool.
 At France;
 At 1 g. Gottenburgh. Home
 At 4 gs. Madeira, ret. 2l. 2s. Home 10 gs.
 At East-India, Comp. ships.
 At 4 gs. Gibraltar, returns 2; Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto; Home the same, ret. 2 gs. for convoy.
 At 4 gs. Leeward Islands, with convoy, returns 2 gs.
 Cape of Good Hope, Africa, Malaga, 5 gs. r. 2 gs. Home 10 to 12 gs.
 At 10 to 12 gs. Western Isles, home to 20 gs.
 At 4 gs. Jamaica, with convoy; return 2 Home 5 gs. ret. 2 gs.
 At 5 gs. Brazils, home 2½ gs.
 At 8 to 10 gs. East-Indies, out and home. Malta, Sicily, &c 5 gs. ret. 2.
 At 8 gs. Honduras, ret. 4.
 At 5 gs. Canada, Newfoundland, ret. 2½ Home ret.
 St. Petersburg, Riga, &c. Stockholm, 1½ gs. Home 00 gs.
 At 25 to 30 gs. Southern Whale Fishery out and home.

LONDON MARKETS.

1815. WHEAT.			
Feb. 18	.. 11,373 quarters average	69s	6½d
25	.. 9,995	69s	½d
Mar. 11	.. 8,270	67s	5d

FLOUR.			
Feb. 24	.. 15,297 Sacks, average	63s	11½d
Mar. 3	.. 11,483	63s	11½d
11	.. 12,031	63s	11d

POTATOES.			
Kidney.....	5 0 0	Ox Nobles ..	3 10 0
Champions ..	4 0 0	Apple	4 10 0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

MEAT.			
<i>Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal.</i>			
	Beef	mut.	veal.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1815.			
Feb. 27	.. 6 0	6 6	8 0
Mar 13	.. 6 0	6 0	7 8
20	.. 6 0	6 0	7 8

SUGAR.			
Lumps ordinary or large	32 to 40 lbs...	130s	
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs.		136s	
Loaves, fine.....		140s	
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11lbs.....		130s	

COTTON TWIST.			
Mar. 21.	Mule 1st quality, No. 40	3s.	9d.
	—No. 120	8s.	8d.
	—2d quality, No. 40	3s.	6d.
Discount—12½ per cent.			

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.			
	Sunderland.		Newcastle.
Dec. 26.	.. 46s 0d to 54 0	55s 0d to 60 0	
Jan. 2.	.. 46s 6d	48 0	40s 0d
9.	.. 45s 9d	48 0	44s 0d
16.	.. 46s 9d	48 0	38s 0d

LEATHER.			
Butts, 50 to 56lb.	21d	Calf Skins	30 to
Dressing Hides ..	21d	45lb. per doz.	40s
Crop hides for cut.	22d	Ditto 50 to 70..	6s
Flat Ordinary ..	20d	Seals, Large....	9s
SOAP; yellow, 90s.; mottled 100s.; curd 104s.			
CANDLES; per doz. 13s. 6d.; moulds 14s. 6d.			

Course of Exchange.			
Bilboa	39½	Palermo, per oz.	125d.
Amsterdam, us.	31	Leghorn	52½
Ditto at sight	30	Genoa	49-40
Rotterdam	9-11	Venice,	44½
Hamb. us. 2	30-9	Naples	66½
Altona us. 2	20-30	Lisbon	67½
Paris, 1 d. d.	20-50	Oporto	67
Ditto, 2 us.	20½	Dublin	6
Madrid	00	Cork	7
Cadiz,	30½		

Agio Bank of Holland, 3 per cent.

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.			
	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
Feb. 21	.. 5 0 0	1 16 0	6 6 0
27	.. 5 5 0	1 16 0	6 10 0
Mar. 11	.. 5 5 0	1 16 0	6 10 0
18	.. 5 5 0	1 16 0	6 6 6
25	.. 5 5 0	1 16 0	6 10 0

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 21st FEBRUARY, to 20th MARCH, 1815.

1815	Bank	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	Navy	Irish	Long	Imperial	Ditto	Omnium	India	India	Exchange	Consols	for Acc.
Feb.	Stock.	Reduced.	Consols.	Consols.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	Annuities.	3 p. Cent.	Annuities.	Dis.	Stock.	Bonds.	Bills.	Consols	
21	258	65	64	81	94	—	16 5-16	—	—	3	192	10p	4p	65	
22	257	64	64	81	93	—	16 5-16	62	—	3	192	10p	2p	64	
23	—	64	64	81	93	—	16 5-16	62	—	3	192	8p	1p	64	
24	St. Mat.	—	64	81	93	—	16 5-16	62	—	3	192	8p	3p	64	
25	—	64	64	81	93	—	16 5-16	62	—	3	192	8p	3p	64	
26	—	64	64	81	93	—	16 5-16	62	—	3	192	8p	3p	64	
27	—	64	64	81	93	—	16 5-16	62	—	3	192	8p	3p	64	
28	258	64	64	81	93	94	16 5-16	—	—	3	192	8p	3p	64	
Mar.	1	257	63	81	93	—	16 3-16	62	3	11-16	—	7p	2p	64	
2	257	63	63	81	93	—	16 3-16	62	—	—	191	6p	1p	64	
3	257	63	63	81	93	—	16 3-16	62	—	—	—	7p	4p	64	
4	—	—	—	—	—	93	16 3-16	—	—	—	—	8p	5p	64	
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7p	4p	64	
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6p	4p	64	
7	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6p	1p	64	
8	—	64	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5p	2p	64	
9	—	63	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5p	2p	64	
10	—	63	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5p	2p	64	
11	—	63	62	81	93	—	16 1-16	61	—	—	—	4p	4p	62	
12	—	63	62	81	93	—	15 1-16	61	—	—	—	4p	4p	62	
13	—	62	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	par	par	62	
14	—	62	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1p	1p	62	
15	—	62	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1p	1p	62	
16	—	61	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	par	par	62	
17	—	60	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	par	par	62	
18	—	61	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	par	par	62	
19	—	61	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	par	par	62	
20	—	61	60	78	91	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	61	

IRISH FUNDS.

Feb.	Irish Bank	Government	Government	Government	Treasury	Grand	Grand	Grand	City	Royal	Omnium.
	Stock.	Stock, 3 p. cent.	Stock, 3 p. cent.	Stock, 3 p. cent.	Stock.	Canal	Canal	Canal	Dublin	Canal	
9	—	78	78	101	101	—	—	78	100	—	—
10	—	78	78	101	101	—	—	—	100	—	—
11	—	78	78	101	101	—	—	77	100	—	—
12	—	78	78	101	101	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	78	78	101	101	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	78	78	101	101	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	78	78	101	101	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	78	78	101	101	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	78	78	101	101	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	78	78	101	101	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	78	78	101	101	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	78	78	101	101	—	—	—	—	—	—

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON.			AT PHILADELPHIA,	
				Feb 11.	Feb 18.
3 per cent.	56	57	—	47	52
Old 6 per cent.	87	88	—	80	95
New 6 per cent.	86	87	—	76	92
Louisiana, 6 per cent.	95	96	—	77	93
Bank Shares.	—	—	—	—	—

Prices of the
FRENCH FUNDS
From February 23, to
March 18.

	5 per	Bank
	Cent.	Actions.
Feb.	fr. c.	fr. c.
23	78 95	1178 50
25	79 15	1178 75
28	79 35	1181 —
Mar.		
2	80 66	1200 —
4	81 30	1202 50
6	81 25	1200 —
8	72 50	1115 —
10	74 75	1145 —
12	73 25	1140 —
14	66 30	900 —
16	69 50	1000 —
18	68 50	972 —

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.